

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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LATEST MEAT EXPORT FIGURES.

Exports of meat and dairy products for May, according to preliminary government figures just issued, show a total foreign trade only slightly less than that of a year ago for the same month. For the eleven months since July 1 last, however, the decrease is more than \$25,000,000 compared with a like period a year ago.

Exports for May, 1909, are valued at \$10,739,960, compared to May, 1908, with \$10,816,032; to May, 1907, with \$15,240,584, and to May, 1906, with \$14,936,487. Exports for the eleven months total \$133,883,953, compared to \$150,099,206 for a like period a year ago.

Exports of meat animals for May, 1909, are valued at \$1,323,111, compared to \$1,442,423 for May of last year. For the eleven months exports of meat animals are valued at \$16,777,586, compared to \$27,617,537 for a like period a year ago. This shows the effect of last winter's quarantine as well as the general scarcity of meat animals.

BOSTON BUTCHER RUNS AMUCK.

A hog butcher employed in one of the big Boston packing plants became suddenly insane last Saturday and, armed with a sharp knife, attacked fellow employees, government inspectors and others, creating a terrible panic in the big plant. Before he was disarmed he had killed five fellow workmen and fatally wounded two others. He also fatally wounded a government veterinarian and threw scalding water over the assistant superintendent of the plant. He was finally routed by a small Italian workman, who knocked the knife out of his hand with a stick, after which he was knocked down and overpowered. He was a powerful Irishman, 6 feet tall and weighing 265 pounds, and had been acting queerly for some time.

FAST MEAT TRAINS IN TEXAS.

The growth of the meat packing industry in Texas has caused a demand for better railroad facilities for moving meat and the roads have recently improved their service. The Frisco has just put on a new fast train devoted entirely to meat shipments from the Fort Worth packing plants to Texas and outside points on its system which is said to have given great satisfaction. The Texas packers are rapidly enlarging their trade all through the South, clear to the Atlantic Coast, and a packing boom is predicted in that territory.

PACKERS AND HIDE SUPPLY

As the conclusion of the tariff debate in Congress grows appreciably nearer the shoe and leather interests are redoubling their efforts to "mold public opinion" on the question of a hide duty. They know the matter of the hide duty is likely to be decided in conference at the last moment, and they want to be prepared to bring all possible pressure to bear to secure the placing of imported hides on the free list.

As has been the case right along, these shoe and leather interests have used the alleged "packers' monopoly of the hide market" as their trump card in trying to range public opinion on their side in favor of free hides. In this connection the American Economist quotes some figures concerning the proportion of hide production controlled by the big packers. It says:

Since 1897, the year when hides were placed on the dutiable list, the number of cattle in the United States has increased from 46,000,000 to 71,000,000, according to reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hide production in the United States in 1908:

Cattle hides	13,000,000
Calf hides	5,500,000
Cattle which die or are killed by accident	1,000,000

Grand total

Cattle and calves slaughtered during the fiscal year 1908 by Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company and National Packing Company:

Cattle	4,045,357
Calves	1,026,707

Total

Estimated number of cattle and calves slaughtered by independent packers, local butchers and on the farm:

Cattle	9,000,000
Calves	4,500,000

Total

So it turns out that the total slaughter by independent packers, local butchers and farmers of 13,500,000 head of cattle and calves is 74 per cent. of the grand total slaughter of the United States of 18,500,000.

According to bulletin No. 83 of the Department of Commerce and Labor there are 929 packing establishments in the United States. The so-called big packers have thirty-eight slaughtering establishments.

The Small Packers and Butchers.

This slaughter by independent establishments, local butchers, etc., is carried on in every State and in nearly every community, and in each of them there is a hide buyer and a market for hides. The tanners and leather people have full opportunity to buy from these independent slaughterers and hide dealers 13,500,000 hides of cattle and calves, which is 74 per cent. of the total production of this country. They are not shut out by the big packers.

For example, there are slaughtered at Cincinnati, Cleveland and throughout the State of Ohio approximately 627,000 head of cattle and calves, and the so-called meat trust has not a slaughtering establishment in that State. In the State of Indiana there are slaughtered approximately 595,000 head of cattle and calves, and no meat trust is interested in the slaughter. In Pennsylvania there are slaughtered about 509,000 head of cattle and calves annually, and in New York about 1,928,000. In 1908, 44 per cent. of the cattle received at the Chicago markets were sold alive and were bought by numerous independent buyers.

According to the statistics of two bureaus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, namely, Census and Bureau of Statistics, the imported hides bear the relation stated below to the domestic production:

	Pounds.	Per cent.
Cattle hides consumed by tanneries, 1904	922,635,538	100
Average imports, 1898-1908	128,879,885	14
Domestic production	793,755,653	86

For so much of that 14 per cent. of imported hides as are manufactured into shoes and other articles for export the manufacturer receives a rebate of 99 per cent. of the 15 per cent. duty. Therefore, for the purpose of his export trade he has, under the Dingley law, practically free trade in hides.

ARGENTINE AND THE MEAT PACKING SITUATION

Readers of daily newspapers have lately heard considerable about Argentina as a meat-packing country and the part that hustling American packers were likely to play in the future of the industry in that South American republic. There was the customary amount of manufactured sensation in the reports, which were handled ac-

cording to the purposes and character of the newspapers publishing them. Most of the reports were very old and very stale news to the trade, though the enterprising newspaper editors appeared to believe they were dishing up something startlingly new.

A recent visitor to the United States from Argentina is Mr. Leopold Grahame of Buenos

Aires, a newspaper correspondent of that city, who is making some investigations in the United States in the interest of the Argentine government, with a view to stimulating trade between the two countries. Incidentally Mr. Grahame knows a good deal about the meat-packing situation in that country, and he does not appear to share the fear prevalent in England and among the American "yellows" that our packers are going to gobble up the packing business of the South American republic. He says they could not do it if they wanted to, for the field is too immense.

While in New York Mr. Grahame was reticent about talking for publication concerning Argentine meat matters, but upon his arrival at Chicago he became somewhat more communicative. In an interview there this week he said:

"So far as the Argentine Republic is concerned, and that is a field which cannot be eliminated as a factor in such a proposed organization, it would be an absolute impossibility owing to conditions which obtain in that country. Argentina possesses, according to the animal census just completed, 30,000,000 head of cattle, which by the process of the development of the pastoral resources now proceeding and the natural increase of stock in the course of time must become greatly augmented. The breeding and the maintenance of the stock is in the hands entirely of wealthy individual land owners, who would resist any attempts at coercion on the part of the great packers, even though such an unlikely event were to occur as the acquisition of all the Argentina plants by any single group.

"Indeed, it is safe to assert that some of the largest of these packing plants, whose market is the United Kingdom, never will leave the hands of their present owners, as they are held largely by big stockholders who hitherto have refused all proposals to purchase.

"It is true that one American company purchased and are working two of the seven plants in that country. Some fears were expressed at first regarding what was termed the 'American invasion,' it having been thought that the entrance of the Chicago houses would mean a reduction in the price of stock. The contrary, however, has resulted, and these American concerns pay the highest prices, the animals they purchase being of a high quality. They have been able to pay better prices than their local competitors because they use the by-products to better advantage than the other packers.

"The other suggestions that have been current as to the likelihood of the American packers breeding their own cattle in the Argentine Republic to obtain control of the market are even more preposterous when the value of the pasture land there is understood. The combined capital of all the American packing companies that you call the 'Big Six' would be wholly inadequate to breed sufficient cattle to keep the seven Argentine plants employed. Thus it is beyond the limits of reason that the control of the Argentine meat production should fall into the hands of any combination, American or otherwise.

"It is a fact that within the last year or two representatives of several American

packers have been in Buenos Aires endeavoring to purchase such of the Argentine packing plants as were for sale. And I do not hesitate to say that, although one of them made a fair commercial bargain in the two plants they have purchased, they would have acquired them at a considerably lower price had there been no competition from other firms in the supposed American combine.

"The obvious reason of the desire of these firms to purchase Argentine plants is of a defensive rather than aggressive character, and in my opinion is merely to obtain new sources of supply for export purposes, which the growth of population and consequent increase in consumption in this country are rendering necessary.

"In the departmental report of the commission authorized by the British Parliament to inquire into the meat combine reference is made to a proposal in 1907 that the Argentine packers should combine to limit the production of dressed beef. William Weddell, a member of the British commission and a large shareholder in one of the Argentine plants, took part in those negotiations, which, however, did not materialize. The measure was suggested to meet the then existing conditions of the high prices prevailing for stock and the low prices obtainable for dressed meat in the British market owing to bad labor conditions. This was one cause for the British Government investigation about which so much has been said."

Mr. Grahame added that the Argentine Government would not be slow in passing restrictive legislation if the smallest proofs existed in that country of any combination calculated to prejudice national interests in matters relating to the public food supply.

PENNSYLVANIA LARD REGULATIONS.

In last week's issue The National Provisioner printed the new regulations promulgated by Food Commissioner Foust of Pennsylvania under the recently-enacted State law governing the sale of lard. It appears that there has been some misunderstanding in the Pennsylvania trade concerning the nature of the new regulations and the changes as compared with the old law. In this connection Commissioner Foust makes the following statement:

There appears to be a general impression that the lard act, approved March 11, 1909, represents entirely new legislation on this subject, is much more drastic and will work a hardship upon the lard trade because of being more drastic, not only in the sections relating to its enforcement, but especially in those relating to the definition of the term "lard."

This impression is entirely erroneous, inasmuch as the act of June 8, 1891, defined lard in essentially the same terms as those employed in the new act, that is, in such a way as to make it plain that the term "lard" is to be used to designate only the pure fat of swine, free from any added ingredients.

The new act does differ from the old in affording to the trade a greater number of designations for modified and imitation lard products, specifying that the terms "imitation lard" or "lard substitute" shall be used to designate materials not containing lard, while the term "compound lard" is appropriately narrowed in its meaning so as to apply only to fatty mixtures sold for lard purposes which are composed of lard with other fats, of which mixture at least 50 per centum shall be pure lard.

In regard to the sections of the new law

relating to its enforcement, it is distinctly superior to the old act, inasmuch as the latter did not specify the nature of the offense committed in a violation of the law's provisions, with the consequence that some courts ruled that the offense was criminal and required a corresponding procedure, while other courts ruled that the offense was civil and required civil procedure, and still another ruled that the entire act was repealed by the passage of the general food act of 1907. The old act was further defective, charging no official with the duty of its enforcement.

CUDAHY PAYS OLEO TAX.

It was announced this week at Topeka, Kas., where the government action was instituted against the Cudahy Packing Company for alleged violation of the Federal oleo law, that the Cudahy company had paid \$82,000 in taxes alleged to be due on oleomargarine manufactured by the company. The charge was that the company marketed colored oleo on which the tax for the uncolored article was paid. At the time indictments were returned the company officials stated the difficulty to be due to a difference of opinion among chemists as to what constituted artificial coloring. The company claimed its product was not artificially colored; the government insisted it was. The company has now paid the tax demanded, but the cases still remain to be decided as to the interpretation of the law regarding artificial coloring.

SWIFT NOW OWNS ALL LIBBY STOCK.

It was announced in financial circles this week that Swift & Company had acquired the remaining 45 per cent. of stock in the Libby, McNeil & Libby concern, which has long been operated as the canning department of the Swift business. The transfer is said to have been largely of a formal nature, according to plans long ago made, and that it will involve no changes in management or operations. The Libby specialty is high-class canned goods, and in addition to meats and kindred products the Libby vegetable and fruit canning business is one of the company's most extensive departments. It operates vegetable canneries and fruit preserving establishments in territory extending from the Middle States to the Pacific Coast, turning out nothing but the highest class products.

MORRIS PLANT FOR OKLAHOMA.

It is announced from Oklahoma City, Okla., that the transfer of land for the proposed new Morris packing plant at that point has now been completed. It is said that there is 1,000 acres in the tract and that the land cost Morris & Company at least half a million dollars. The Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce has been very active in securing the location of the Morris interests there and in securing a large subsidy for the purpose. It is said that the erection of a Morris plant as large as any in the country is now assured at this point.

MEXICAN CATTLE ARE BARRED.

The United States Government has declared a quarantine against cattle from the State of Durango, Mexico, because of carbonaceous fever, with which it is said half the cattle of that section of Mexico are suffering. No shipments into the United States are permitted.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS

The sixteenth annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, comprising the operating heads of the cottonseed oil mills of the South, was held last week at New Orleans. There was a large attendance and the total membership of the organization is now reported as several hundred.

The programme at the New Orleans meeting was eminently practical and subjects of much value were discussed by leading oil mill experts and others. The election of officers resulted in the selection of one of the most popular members, T. J. McNulty, of Brookhaven, Miss., as president; F. E. Voorhies, of Donaldsonville, La., as vice-president, and the re-election of B. C. Newberry, of Caldwell, Tex., as secretary and treasurer, with Mrs. Newberry as assistant.

The convention was called to order at the Hotel Denechaud on Wednesday by President John B. Alford, of Shawnee, Okla. After invocation by Rev. J. Orson Miller, the address of welcome was delivered on behalf of the city by Hon. H. Garland Dupre, assistant city attorney. Mr. Dupre spoke not only of the city and its hospitality, but paid glowing tribute to the growth of the cottonseed oil industry and the men responsible for its upbuilding. M. W. Faherty, of Memphis, former president of the association, responded to the address of welcome, expressing on behalf of his fellow members appreciation of the city's hospitality.

In the preamble of his annual address President Alford made a special point of disputing the belief entertained in some quarters that the Superintendents' Association will develop into union of cotton mill employees, saying that "this association shall at no time take cognizance of any dispute between any member and his employer concerning wages paid a member. It shall at no time take partisan issue with rival interests in the oil business, neither shall it be used for political or religious purposes."

Mr. Alford expressed his appreciation of the co-operation of committees with his administration, and particularly the Educational Committee, and he commended the work of the vice-presidents of Louisiana and Oklahoma, who spent much time and money in building up the association and its interests. Mr. Alford spoke feelingly in memory of the two members who died during the year, William O'Connor, of Houston, and H. Wonderlich, of Waco, and on his suggestion memorial resolutions were adopted.

"Growing in numbers is not our highest aim," said President Alford, in conclusion. "Our purpose is to increase our knowledge, and thereby our ability to do the most as oil mill superintendents in the field where we labor. The future of the great industry mere present is in your keeping, and much depends upon what you do during the next few days. Here, on the banks of the great Mississippi, which divides the cotton oil district into an Eastern and Western division, we must stand together as a band of loyal workers to show to those who may have doubts as to our purpose that we are an industrious, sober, economical body, working for the mutual interest of manager and superintendent."

Secretary B. C. Newberry, of Caldwell, Tex., read the minutes of the last convention, held in Galveston, and the minutes were adopted. A committee was appointed to examine applicants for membership as to their ability to manage cottonseed oil mills.

At the afternoon session a number of practical papers on trade subjects were read. Mrs. B. C. Newberry, of Caldwell, Tex., assistant secretary of the association, delivered a very interesting address, in which she reviewed the substantial progress of the organization during the two years that she has filled office, and referring also to the domestic uses of cotton seed products. "Progress of the Cotton Oil Industry" was the title of a valuable paper by E. F. Voorhies, of Broussard, vice-president for Louisiana. "What it Means to be a First-Class Superintendent" was a paper by Walter Leonard, of Ada, Okla., which was full of instructive material. All these papers were followed by practical discussions and the asking and answering of questions. A reception and musicale was tendered the visitors in the evening.

On the second day the reading of papers on trade subjects was continued. One of the hits of the meeting was made by Secretary W. E. Copenhaver, of the Foss Manufacturing Company, Springfield, O., who discussed both humorously and practically the subject of "Separation," touching particularly upon specialization in oil mill operation and machinery. He said that the mill of twenty years ago and the oil mill of six years ago were practically the same, the greatest advancement in the industry having been made within the past six years. The development of oil milling has been due largely to mechanical improvements in that

time, but, Mr. Copenhaver said, even the finest machinery requires direction and supervision, and it is there that the ability of the superintendent becomes an important factor.

"What Is the Happy Medium in Oil Milling?" was the subject of an address by W. H. Emerson, of Belzona, Miss., in which he referred to economy of operation and the standardizing of weights and measures for oil mill products. Mr. Emerson took up the subject of separation from a purely technical standpoint. He said that one oil man he met was "disking seeds and regrinding hulls for the purpose of better separation, and yet he was not after separation so much as he was after the hulls in his meats, because of his loss of meats in the hulls."

F. E. Voorhies, of Broussard, La., brought up the question of members of the association co-operating with one another in the matter of employment. He said that when a member heard of a vacancy in a mill, or knew of a good man out of employment, efforts should be made to bring the place and the man together. E. L. Johnson, of Memphis, spoke favorably of Mr. Voorhies' suggestion, but no definite action was taken by the association.

"Why Every Oil Mill Should Send Its Superintendent to the Convention," a paper by H. J. J. Theissen, M.E., of Sherman, Tex., a former president of the association, was read by D. P. Baker, of Magnolia, Ark. Mr. Theissen argued that at meetings of this kind, where an interchange of ideas, information and experiences is effected, the superintendent is greatly benefited, and any meeting that broadens the scope or increases the knowledge of the superintendent redounds to the benefit of the mill employing him.

In his paper on "Separation," D. P. Baker, of Magnolia, Ark., said that he considers this process one of the most important in the oil mill industry. "Not 5 per cent. of the cotton mills in the United States are making as good a separation as it is possible for them to make if they had the proper amount (Concluded on page 32.)"

USE OF COTTONSEED OIL IN SARDINE PACKING

Opening in France Suggested by Our Agent Abroad

By Julien L. Brode, Special Agent U. S. Bureau of Manufactures.

Nantes, France, May 15.—The packing of sardines in oil is perhaps the chief industry of Nantes and vicinity. The fish are caught along the Atlantic coast between May and November. They are first cooked and then preserved in oil. Olive oil is the most popular oil in which to preserve the fish, but arachide or peanut oil is more generally used in cooking them. Olive oil after being used once or twice for cooking turns dark, and this has a tendency to darken the flesh of the fish. Now that olive oil is so high in price many of the packers are putting brands of sardines on the market preserved, as well as cooked, in the arachide oil.

The following statement shows the weight of the catch of sardines in France for the years indicated. For the years 1894 to 1905, inclusive, the figures are official. For the three remaining years official figures have not been published, and estimates are given. The figures represent kilos, 1 kilo being equal to 2.2 pounds.

Year.	Kilos.
1894.....	10,727,307
1895.....	13,405,683
1896.....	31,759,592
1897.....	44,681,138
1898.....	50,908,543
1899.....	28,480,666
1900.....	37,098,080
1901.....	38,964,511
1902.....	8,341,897
1903.....	9,444,369
1904.....	12,500,000

Year.	Kilos.
1905.....	9,300,000
1906.....	9,000,000
1907.....	6,000,000
1908.....	8,000,000

The fish are packed about 12 to a tin and 100 tins to the case, or about 1,200 fish to the case. To cook and preserve 1,200 sardines requires about 10 liters of oil. One liter weighs 1 kilo (2.2 pounds). Taking 9,600,000 kilos of fish as a fair estimate of a season's catch and figuring 50 fish to the kilo, which is a fair average, it is estimated that 4,500,000 kilos of oil (1,440,000 gallons or 271,500 barrels) are used annually in this market for cooking and preserving sardines. Of this amount about 40 per cent. is olive and the remainder arachide oil.

The total exports of cottonseed oil from the United States to France will not average as much as the quantity of arachide oil used in the sardine packing industry in the Nantes district, which constitutes practically all of the sardine packing in France. There is a class of trade that demands sardines packed in olive oil and will pay the price for such packing, but there are many consumers who can not afford this and who will be content to buy sardines put up in other good edible oils at lower prices.

Use of Cotton Oil in Packing.

When the price of olive oil is very high about the only substitute used for preserving sardines is arachide oil. While the latter is said to keep well in the tins, it does not keep well in bulk, turning rancid in a comparatively short time. For this reason the sardine packers can not take advantage of (Concluded on page 39.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

W. Z. Chappell is erecting a packing plant in Hastings, Fla.

H. J. Brett is reported as establishing a tannery plant at Bonifay, Fla.

A cotton gin is to be erected at Brewton, Ala., by the Alabama Cotton Oil Company.

The Roberts Cottonseed Oil Company, Houston Heights, Tex., will establish a fertilizer plant.

The branch house of Swift & Company at 708 Lancaster avenue, Wilmington, Del., has been damaged by fire.

The Farmers' Gin Company, recently incorporated, will establish a cotton gin and oil mill at Ballinger, Tex.

The Washington Meat Market Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000.

The W. H. White Provision Company will establish an up-to-date packing plant at Atlanta, Ga., at a cost of \$25,000.

It is rumored that C. M. Rafferty of East St. Louis, Ill., contemplates the erection of a packing plant at Memphis, Tenn.

The Old Dominion Hide and Fur Company, Richmond, Va., contemplate remodeling its building and equipping as a tannery.

The new branch house of Armour & Company at Birmingham, Ala., will include a cold storage plant and summer storage for furs.

The Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company, McCormick, S. C., will make improvements to its mill and increase capacity of cotton gin.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil and Gin Company, Tex., has been organized by J. F. McFarland, H. P. Erwin, C. H. Woods, N. J. McFarland and others.

The usual Swift & Company quarterly dividend, \$1.75 per share (7 per cent. per annum), will be paid after July 5 to stock of record June 12.

The Price Meat and Grocery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by J. Jones, M. Wilson and G. E. Nelms.

The New Jersey Rendering Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by J. H. Gilmore, L. F. Ihm and F. W. Friese.

The Booster Soap Company, organized at Holly Springs, Miss., to manufacture a washing and scouring soap, has decided to remove its plant to Denison, Tex.

The Stoehe Meat and Provision Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by E. Scholze, J. Shamotulski, H. Scholze and others.

A company is being organized by Michigan and Grangeville capitalists for the purpose of establishing a packing plant at Grangeville, Ida. The capital stock will be \$50,000.

The Birmingham Hide & Tallow Company has leased the new building to be erected by the Birmingham Realty Company at Twenty-eighth street, Birmingham, Ala.

Lanford & Company, livestock corporation, Anniston, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. C. Wilson, W. M. Thiveatt, E. H. Lanford and M. D. Lanford.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Godwin, near Columbia, Tenn., recently incorporated, will erect building and equip with washers, driers, crushers, pulverizers, screens, etc., to cost \$10,000.

Horace W. Calif, Inc., New York, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 to manufacture fats, tallow, grease, oil, etc. H. W. Calif, J. J. Dempsey and G. Q. Dean are the incorporators.

The Shelbyville Stock Yards Company, Shelbyville, Tenn., has been organized with \$10,000 capital stock. W. A. Bailey is president; J. B. Freeman, secretary. The company will erect buildings and sheds.

A. G. Percher and E. Ewer, 330 West 29th street; C. H. Golden, 1005 East 176th street, have incorporated the Sanitary Hang Up Soap Company of 650 West 30th street, New York City, N. Y., with \$1,000 capital.

The new plant of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company at Nashville, Tenn., is about completed. The killing of hogs will be commenced the latter part of this month, and cattle and sheep about July 1.

The stock owned by the S. Birkenwald Company of Milwaukee, Wis., in the S. Borkenwald Company of Portland, Ore., has been purchased by Paul E. Froehlich. The capital stock of the Portland company has been increased to \$50,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a two-story cooling house to be added to the plant of the Danahy Packing Company in William street. It will be built of brick and be 60 x 75 feet. The cost is estimated at about \$15,000.

The annual business meeting and election of officers of the Fox River Packing Company, Aurora, Ill., was held last week, officers being chosen for the ensuing year as follows: President, Alfred Rogers; vice-president, Abner Manning; secretary, George E. Cooley; treasurer, Lloyd Ochsenschlager; manager, E. H. Cooley.

Committees having in consideration securing a packing house for Shreveport, La., are now working toward calling another public meeting to discuss the project. They have something definite to suggest to the people of Shreveport and North Louisiana and a call for a public meeting will be issued through the Shreveport Progressive League in a short time.

The Clark County Fertilizer and Oil Company has been organized under the laws of Arizona for the purpose of establishing and operating a fertilizer factory and cottonseed oil mill at Jackson, Ala. The company is capitalized at a million dollars, divided into a million shares of one dollar each. J. B. Savage, of Arizona, is president; Rudolf Dolive, vice president; Ben F. Whisenhunt, secretary; J. S. Whisenhunt, treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, May 27, 1909.—Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Railroad Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-228. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 1006 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 11 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 p. m.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 p. m.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 a. m., June 17, 1909. **WENDELL L. SIMPSON**, Major, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR NET BEEF, FLOUR, COAL, LUMBER AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, U. S. Indian Service, Carlisle, Pa., May 26, 1909.—SEALED PROPOSALS plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope, "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES, ETC.," and addressed to the undersigned at Carlisle, Pa., will be received at the Indian School until 2 o'clock p. m. of June 16, 1909, for furnishing and delivering at the school as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, about 3,000 lbs. bacon, 10,000 lbs. beans, 200,000 lbs. net beef and mutton, 150,000 lbs. feed, 200,000 lbs. flour, 30,000 lbs. oats, 8,000 lbs. rolled oats, 15,600 lbs. dried fruit, 2,600 tons coal, 103,800 ft. lumber, 100 bbls. cement, 2,000 bush. sand, 100 bush. lime, 1,200 electric lamps, 285 reams paper and other printing material, and a large quantity of other subsistence, shop and miscellaneous supplies, etc., a full list and specifications thereof being obtainable at the school. Bidders must state specifically in their bids the price of each article to be offered under contract. All articles so offered will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal, said check or draft to be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with the terms of his bid, otherwise to be returned to bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified check will not be considered. **M. FRIEDMAN**, Superintendent.

LILLIE EVAPORATOR
Model 1904-1905



Economy Its Boast

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE, JULY 1ST, 1908, TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

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MEAT EXPORT SHOWING

According to the preliminary reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of May, just made public this week by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, our shipments abroad for May were very nearly equal to those of a year ago in the same month. This is not particularly encouraging, however, when compared with May exports of several years previous, which were at least one-third more in volume and value than for the past two years.

Exports of meat and dairy products for May, 1909, aggregated in value \$10,739,000, compared to \$10,816,032 in May, 1908, and to

\$15,240,584 in May, 1907, and to \$14,936,487 in May, 1906. Exports for the eleven months since July 1 last aggregated in value \$133,883,953, compared to \$159,099,206 for a similar period last year. This is a loss of more than 25 million dollars in foreign trade for the eleven months compared to a year ago, and even greater compared to two and three years ago.

Decreased buying capacity abroad due to hard times, increased home consumption and a failure of production to keep up with consumption at home are accountable for a greater part of this loss. Nevertheless much of the falling off may be put down to organized and systematic hostility of foreign governments toward our meat trade, which is taking the form in many countries of what amounts to a boycott, owing to the combined effect of discriminatory tariffs, unjust inspection laws and other bars to our products. Nothing short of a powerful maximum and minimum tariff weapon placed in the hands of our government will be able to relieve this feature of the unfavorable export situation.

ABOUT ENOUGH OF WILEY

Dr. Wiley has again been reversed. He ought to be getting accustomed to it by this time. It is a sad commentary, however, on the reputation of the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture when he is overruled practically every time his decisions are put to a test. Two of the latest rulings against him—in the benzoate of soda and whiskey labelling cases—have reversed acts on his part which have caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the manufacturers interested.

The total cost of his mistakes will probably reach into the millions. Yet he is still the government chemist, and though his power has been curtailed to some extent, he is still largely free to inflict damage upon the country. How long does the government intend to put up with such a chemist, and how long will the business interests of the country stand for him? Both seem to be unnecessarily long-suffering.

Had he been working for a private corporation, and been found making such costly mistakes, he would have been "fired" long ago. Perhaps the authorities at Washington are afraid that, should he be summarily discharged for incompetency, he would pose as a martyr and there would be a reaction in his favor. The record against him, however, is so strong that it does not seem possible that even the sensational press would be able to take up the cudgels in his behalf with any effect. It would appear that the country has had about enough of Wiley.

LAWS AND MEAT PRICES

A Pennsylvania newspaper editor, commenting with the intelligence common to his class on this subject, bewails the seasonal rise in meat prices and proceeds to take a hard fall out of the late President Roosevelt, "who bullied Congress into passing his meat inspection bill" and "pulled the wool over the eyes of the people." These gentlemen used to think that Mr. Roosevelt could do almost anything, and they evidently believed he could legislate the big packers and the law of supply and demand out of business at one clip and reduce meat prices permanently by the enactment of an inspection law. This process of reasoning, or rather lack of reasoning, is peculiar to some newspaper editorial writers.

Instead of reducing the cost of meat, the inspection law very naturally increased it, as anyone might speedily see who studied the tremendous losses inflicted by condemnations, which losses fell entirely on the slaughterer and not at all on the seller of the animal. These losses have been somewhat reduced by more reasonable inspection methods, but they will continue to be very heavy and will continue to affect the cost of meat to the consumer until the Federal Government and the States take the necessary steps to stamp out animal disease at the only place where it can be stamped out, and that is on the farms and in the feed lots.

Meanwhile neither Mr. Roosevelt nor his successor in office can secure any act of legislation which will arbitrarily affect the law of supply and demand so as to make meat cheaper at that season of the year when it is the hardest to get.

FRANCE ADMITS OUR BACON

Variations of the above headline have appeared in a number of newspapers during the past week and The National Provisioner has received in almost every mail some play on those words, each writer claiming to be the original humorist. Though France has been very antagonistic to American meat products, and is particularly hostile at this time, yet the cables this week bring the news that the French government is pleased to consider our Bacon acceptable in an ambassadorial capacity at least.

The particular brand and cure which meets with French approval is Robert Bacon, of New York, former Secretary of State, who is slated to succeed the present incumbent as our representative at Paris. The latest commentator to favor The National Provisioner with his views makes the very practical suggestion that if this Bacon isn't a Ham he will certainly secure the admission of our meat products to France when he gets on the new job.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

PICKLING TRIPE AND PIGS' FEET.

An inquiry has been received as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us directions for pickling both plain and honeycomb tripe; also pigs' feet.—L. B.

In the first place tripe should be thoroughly cleansed by first being well washed after the stomach is cut open and emptied, and then scalded in a vat with water about 150 deg. Fahr., which will admit of the inside lining of the stomach being easily removed after a few minutes immersion. When the tripe has been sufficiently scalded it is thoroughly scraped and again washed. It may then be boiled until tender, which takes about three hours, after which it should be placed in ice water until well chilled. After this it is scraped to remove all fat and loose membrane, leaving the tripe, which is the solid part of the stomach or real body thereof, clean and free of all fat, etc.

The process is applicable to both plain and honeycomb tripe. Tripe runs about twenty pounds per steer, and is usually packed in barrels at about 200 pounds shipping weight. Usually the tripe, after being thoroughly cleaned and chilled, is soaked in 45 deg. white wine vinegar for about ten hours, then packed in barrels in vinegar of 45 deg. strength and kept in storage around 44 deg. Fahr.

The addition of a little alum in the cleaning and cooking will materially enhance the whiteness of the product, a very desirable condition.

About curing pigs' feet. After being thoroughly cleaned, the hoofs, hair and all loose cuticle, etc., positively removed, the pigs' feet may be packed in an 80 deg. pickle, with 1½ pounds good coarse sugar and 5 ounces of saltpeter per 100 pounds. They may be shipped safely in ten days anywhere without changing pickle.

Another method is to put the cleaned feet into a 90 deg. pickle for about a week, with about 6 ounces of saltpeter per 100 pounds. Afterwards they may be parboiled, split and packed in 45 deg. white wine vinegar in whatever receptacle desired—kegs, barrels or tierces. It must be remembered that iron discolors pigs' feet. Also in spicing avoid

cloves for the same reason. Storage should be around 44 deg. Fahr.

Another method of packing pigs' feet, after they have been cured in a plain 80 to 90 deg. pickle until they cut red upon cooking, is to cook until tender without breaking the skin, then pack in half strength cider vinegar with whole peppers.

Pigs' feet must be well cleaned in the first place, cooked slowly and packed in clean receptacles, and in every instance when cooked they must be split. If shipped in plain salt pickle, however, splitting is unnecessary. Singeing materially assists in producing clean feet.

GELATINE FOR CANNING PURPOSES.

A manufacturer of meat specialties sends the following inquiry:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you tell me what is considered the best material from which to make a heavy gelatine to be used in a beef product? And how best to make it?—A. A.

Jellies or gelatines are usually made from knuckle, rib and similar bones, calves' feet, pigs' feet, heads, etc., all of which contain a large percentage of glutinous matter. The material should be first merely warmed up, and the water run off, but preferable, perhaps, is a thorough washing in lukewarm water.

There are two methods of cooking, one in an open kettle and the other under pressure. The latter, when large quantities of jelly are necessary, is accomplished as follows: First thoroughly wash all material in warm water. In fact, two good washings is preferable, so that all the blood, etc., which will be present may be eliminated. Then cook under 20 pounds' pressure for four hours. The liquor should then be drawn through a fine hair-cloth sieve and allowed to cool partially, but not too long, before putting into chill room.

In washing the material do not soak it too long, as much gelatinous matter thus escapes. Merely wash thoroughly and quickly, avoiding "soaking."

The open-kettle method of cooking is as follows: Wash the material as before stated, then place in kettle and bring to a rapid boil. Then run off the water, fill kettle again

and cook slowly for twelve hours, replacing the evaporated water from time to time with water of about the same temperature. The drawing and filtering should be accomplished as before stated.

The first water drawn off, which contains considerable blood water, may be mixed with the last drawing if a very clear jelly is desired, and brought to a boil again and again strained. The albumen in the first water gathers all suspended fiber in the jelly water and the resultant jelly liquor is consequently very clear.

SUMMER SAUSAGE FORMULA.

In addition to recently published recipes for summer sausage, the following is given as a first-class recipe for a summer sausage which will be of high standard and a good seller if all instructions are carefully followed: Use lean beef, 40 lbs.; lean pork, 60 lbs.; back fat, 20 lbs., cut into thin strips; 4 lbs. salt, ½ lb. ground pepper, ¼ lb. saltpeter and ½ lb. granulated sugar.

First chop the beef rather fine, then add pork and chop together until medium fine; then add back fat and chop all together about two minutes. The seasoning should be added shortly after adding the pork, well distributed. After the mass is well ground and mixed, make into loaves, well worked so as to exclude all air and leave in the cooler over night.

Use beef or hog bungs which have been well washed and turned in hot water. The fat should be all trimmed off the gut, being careful not to cut any holes therein, however. Then wipe dry with clean cloth and re-turn, when they are ready for filling.

Take every precaution to exclude air in stuffing. After stuffing, hang in a dry place where there is a good circulation of dry air until the sausage assumes a pronounced red color. Then put in cold smoke 24 to 36 hours. Never allow frost to touch this sausage. There is no question as to the standard of this sausage being high if all instructions given here are strictly followed.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" department for business openings and chances to make good investments. It is page 52.

For over fifteen years the standard equipment for concentrating glue, beef extract, tankwater and other packing house liquors has been the

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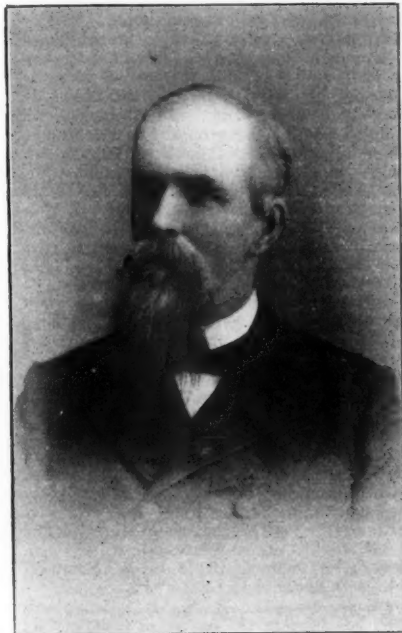
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

JOHN KLEY NOW WITH P. A. KLEY.

John A. Kley, formerly identified with the Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company at Chicago, is now in charge of the mechanical department of the business conducted by his son, P. A. Kley, at No. 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Father and son are among the best-known men in the packinghouse business, because they have constructed and equipped a very large number of the existing packinghouses in all parts of the country. For several years P. A. Kley has been conducting the business of packinghouse architect and engineer alone, and has made a great success of it. He considers himself fortunate in now being able to identify his father with the business.

John A. Kley is undoubtedly one of the authorities of the country on packinghouse



JOHN A. KLEY.

machinery. He was identified with the old firm of Weir & Craig, and when it was incorporated as the Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company was its first president. During the time of his connection with it, it was one of the most active factors in the packinghouse machinery line. The reputation it gained was largely due to the ability and efforts of Mr. Kley, who designed, equipped and installed some of the best plants that were then built. He is widely known in the trade, and his reputation will undoubtedly bring much additional business to his son.

BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATING MACHINES

J. F. Maier & Company, Bellefontaine, Ohio, have closed a contract with The C. Schmidt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a new cold storage room and a one-ton refrigerating machine to be installed in the near future. The C. Schmidt Company, who will furnish the equipment, report an increased demand for small refrigerating machines.

Watch page 52 for business openings.

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND ICE BOXES.

Among the new markets that are being opened up in the city of Cincinnati, Charles L. Greisser has one of the finest. This place is a gem in the matter of fixtures and should be seen to be appreciated. The fixtures were made by The C. Schmidt Company, of Cincinnati.

After being away from Cincinnati for several years, M. A. Helfrich returned to open up a daily market on Victor and McMillan streets. His fixtures are very fancy and were put in by The C. Schmidt Company.

The C. Schmidt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, are enjoying a good business in the refrigerator department, and report placing new refrigerators in many meat markets. John Hardy and T. H. Atkins, of Louisville, Ky.; Kescher Brothers, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Irion & Royse, New Albany, Ind., have just received theirs and are proud of them.

The butchers in the South are not far behind their Northern brethren in securing the best to be had in refrigerators, and many have installed The C. Schmidt Company's make, which are famous there. W. J. Guest, Columbia, Tenn.; Sam Hunsicker, Middlesboro, Ky.; Blackman & Blackstock, Bremen, Ga., and Parrish & Drake, Opelika, Ala., all have put them in.

The contract for the new fixtures for the establishment of Mr. I. Oscherowitz, Cincinnati, who is remodeling his business, has been awarded to The C. Schmidt Company. They have also closed with Mr. Chas. Beirne for a complete outfit, which is to be used in his new store at Evanston.

THE PROPER CARE OF BELTS.

A new booklet of 24 pages, recently gotten up by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., is called "The Proper Care of Belts." It is divided into three sections, headed respectively: Belts; Belt Dressings; and Hints, Kinks, Tables. The first section deals with the running condition of belts; the second takes up treatment with various preparations; and the third, as the title indicates, has some general points upon belting and its use.

This last section contains a considerable amount of interesting and valuable matter collected from many authoritative sources. It tells what results were secured in a plant where records were kept over a period of years; gives the economical speeds at which leather belts should be run; has some matter telling of the different styles of joints, illustrating three methods of leather lacing; contains rules for calculating speed of pulleys; gives horse power transmitted by various sizes of single and double belts, etc.

Any one who has any amount of belting under his care should have a copy of this

booklet. While it is gotten out in the interests of the Traction and Solid Belt Dressings that the Dixon Company place on the market, it contains so much matter of general interest as to be valuable to the practical man.

Those desiring a copy of this booklet may secure same by writing direct to the home office of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, at Jersey City, and mentioning The National Provisioner.

"BOSS" SWITCH VICTORIOUS IN SUIT.

Last Tuesday, June 8, the United States Court of Appeals decided the infringement suit of Duncan & Company against the "Boss" switch in favor of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, thereby affirming the decision of the lower court. This proves the validity of the Boss switch patent and ends a bitterly fought contest started against the Boss firm in 1903. As might be supposed, the members of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company are highly elated over their victory, but in addition they claim that the experience in this patent suit is worth the money spent to defend their rights in patent cases.

FERTILIZER HAND BOOK FOR 1909.

The American Fertilizer Hand Book for 1909, just published by Ware Bros. Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is a book of 250 pages, substantially bound in a stiff cloth cover. The hand-book section, comprising 100 pages, is devoted to technical and general information pertinent to the fertilizer industry. The latest fertilizer laws of each State are given in full. The book contains three separate directories, viz.: Fertilizer manufacturers' directory, allied fertilizer trades directory and cottonseed oil mill directory. The fertilizer manufacturers' directory, also the cottonseed oil mill directory, are arranged by States. Names of officers and capacity of plants are given. The price of the book is \$3, postage prepaid.

"BOSS" MACHINES IN THE SOUTH.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company have shipped the first carload of machinery for the equipment of the new Mobile Abattoir Company, Mobile, Ala. Mr. Jno. Cowley and Mr. A. D. Davis, two prominent butchers of Mobile, who are the originators of the Abattoirs company, have been to Cincinnati to examine into the different "Boss" machines manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. Being perfectly satisfied with what they have seen, they contracted with the Cincinnati firm to equip their entire plant.

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Watch page 52 for Bargains

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brenham, Tex.—F. H. Dryer, H. W. Dipple and others have incorporated the Brenham Wholesale Brewing Company with \$25,000 capital.

Elgin, Ill.—C. E. Zollars, R. B. Clark and B. Taylor have incorporated the Jones Refrigerating Machine Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Luxemburg, Wis.—The South Luxemburg Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by G. Dorner, J. Daul and P. Seidel.

West Hoboken, N. J.—The Hudson County Ice Plant has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,500 by C. Ruempler, E. Orde-mann, W. Von Twister and others.

Rockwall, Tex.—The Rockwall Light, Ice and Gin Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by H. A. Briscoe, M. A. Parish, M. S. Bailey and T. W. Bailey.

Chaffee, N. Y.—The Chaffee Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,100 by J. Reisdorf, Arcade, N. Y.; Frank Warner and W. Phillippi and others.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Geneva Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by A. M. Curtiss, C. Curtiss, of Buffalo, and C. G. Curtiss and W. A. Cornell of Geneva.

Farmville, Va.—The Farmville Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. C. M. Robinson is president; S. W. Watkins, vice-president, and R. B. Johns, secretary.

Guttenberg, N. J.—The Standard Brewing and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by W. Glandorf, Union Hill; F. Trostel, Jr., J. C. Vahjen of Guttenberg.

Rochester, N. Y.—D. W. Tomlinson, Batavia, N. Y., and C. F. Prentice and W. F. Henyck, of Leroy, have incorporated the Brighton Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Wilmington, Del.—The American Sanitary Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. W. Barber, F. V. Gifford, R. G. Pool, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and E. L. Squire, Wilmington.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Market Ice Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, is erecting a two-story brick building on Washington avenue, between Flushing and Park avenues, in which a 50-ton ice plant will be installed.

ICE NOTES.

Franklinton, N. C.—R. A. Pruitt will establish an ice plant here.

Coalumee, N. C.—F. A. Smith is installing an ice plant at this place.

Charleroi, Pa.—G. W. Moody has installed a refrigerating plant near his market.

Sherman, N. Y.—The creamery plant of G. F. Whitney has been damaged by fire.

Floresville, Tex.—An ice factory and electric light plant is to be established here soon.

Harrisonburg, Va.—The establishment of

an ice plant is being considered by Captain Cooper.

Mansfield, La.—The Mansfield Ice Company, recently incorporated, will erect a cold storage plant.

Rochester, N. Y.—The large Hetzler ice house at Gates, near this city, has been destroyed by fire.

Kittanning, Pa.—The Kittanning Ice Company has received a charter. The capital stock is \$5,000.

Moline, Ill.—The Moline Channel Ice Company will increase its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—The People's Ice Company will rebuild its power house, recently destroyed by fire.

Lafayette, La.—The ice plant of the Miller Brewing Company has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000.

Houston Heights, Tex.—The Roberts Cottonseed Oil Company will establish a 25-ton ice plant here, to cost \$25,000.

Halifax, N. S.—The Acadia Cold Storage Company has been organized for the purpose of establishing a cold storage plant.

Birmingham, Ala.—The new branch house of Armour & Company will have a cold storage plant and a summer storage for furs.

Reading, Pa.—The sum of \$40,000 has already been pledged by subscribers for the establishment of the proposed new ice plant.

West Plains, Mo.—The West Plains Ice, Cold Storage and Bottling Works has just completed the erection of a new ice storage room.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Danahy Packing Company is having plans prepared for a two-story cooling house, 60 x 75 feet, to cost \$15,000.

Sharon, Pa.—An ice manufacturing plant with a capacity of 18 tons per day is being installed in the J. D. Biggins ice cream factory.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The United Dairy Company has awarded contract for the erection of its dairy plant. Will install machinery costing \$17,000.

Lockport, N. Y.—The cold storage plant of L. A. Huston has been damaged by water, which was turned into raceway without advance notice.

Calvert, Tex.—The Calvert Water, Ice and Electric Light Company has awarded the contract for its new plant to G. W. Sommerfield, of Dallas.

Altoona, Pa.—The R. S. Fluke ice plant, which has been in the course of construction for several months, is now rapidly approaching completion.

Boston, Mass.—The big nine-story cold storage warehouse at Grant Junction wharves of the Boston Terminal Refrigerating Company is being rushed to completion.

Richmond, Tex.—Rhode & Morris, owners of the Rosenberg ice plant, have purchased the ice interest of T. Magee and Adams Brothers in the American Brewing Company of this place.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The new ice plant recently completed by the Parkersburg Brewing Company at a cost of \$60,000, equipped with the finest machinery, has been put in operation this week.

Uxbridge, Mass.—The large sectional ice house owned by E. G. & R. Taft of North Uxbridge, burned on June 8, together with 12,000 tons of ice stored in building. Valuable machinery was destroyed.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—The newly installed ice plant of the A. Dotterweich Brewing Company was put into operation this week, and it is expected that by Saturday the first 20 tons will be frozen and ready for use.

Hollidaysburg, Pa.—The Hollidaysburg ice plant building has been completed and the machinery will be installed at once. The company expects to begin the manufacture of ice by July 1. The Thermic Coal & Coke Company, of Altoona, are the owners.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Utah Ice & Cold Storage Company, incorporated in Colo-



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rado with headquarters in Colorado Springs, filed amendment to its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State showing increase in its capital stock of from \$150,000 to \$250,000. The stock is in shares of \$100 each, of which 1,000 shares are common and 1,500 shares preferred stock.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ballinger & Perrot, architects, have awarded contract for the erection of an ice manufacturing plant for the American Ice Company on Montgomery avenue. The new plant will consist of buildings for freezing, storage and distribution of ice, a power house and an office. The freezing building will be 60 x 170 feet, the ice storage building 60 x 120 feet, the distributing building 43 x 69 feet, and the power house 130 x 51 feet, all of wood construction with brick walls.

BOILER ECONOMY IN REFRIGERATING PLANTS.

By John C. Sparks, B.Sc., F.C.S.

(Concluded from last week.)

Amount of Air Required.

The air required theoretically for a coal of average compositions is about twelve and a half pounds per pound of coal. This theoretical quantity of air is not enough for practical work, and the average quantity required is about eighteen pounds per pound of coal. If too little air is admitted, the carbon in the coal produces carbon monoxide instead of carbon dioxide, and develops 4,450 B. t. u. per pound of carbon used, instead of 14,600 B. t. u. per pound of carbon converted to carbon dioxide. If, on the other hand, too much air is admitted, the excess air produces a cooling effect in proportion to its weight, multiplied by its specific heat, multiplied by the difference in temperature between the incoming air and the gases leaving the furnace.

In general practice, it will be found that too much rather than too little air is admitted to the furnace, and a very brief consideration will show this cuts down the temperature of the furnace gases and is a source of loss. A coal containing 13,500 B. t. u. per pound can, under the ideal theoretical conditions, calculating complete combustion and specific heat of products formed, raise its own and its combustion products 1 degree F. for every 2.66 B. t. u. it contains, producing a temperature of 5,000 degrees F. As stated before, the best practice requires 50 per cent. more air than the theoretical quantity, and the heating of this extra air, about six pounds per pound of coal, will reduce the temperature of the combustion gases to 3,500 degrees F. If more air than this is used, the

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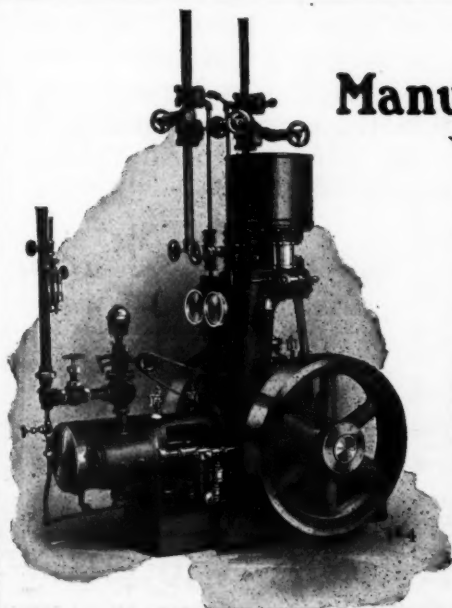
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loss due to dilution continues. An extra 10 per cent. of air cuts down the temperature of the combustion gases to 3,300 degrees F.; 20 per cent. to 3,150 degrees F.; 30 per cent. to 2,980 degrees F.; 40 per cent. to 2,800 degrees F., and 50 per cent., or twice as much air as is theoretically required, to 2,700 degrees F. In actual practice these figures would be relatively lower, as the moisture or humidity of the air is not figured in calculating specific heats.

To get a further insight as to the loss occasioned by too much air, we must consider the temperature of the escaping flue gases. Presuming that the temperature of the escaping flue gases is 500 degrees F., which is about the figure obtained in good practice, though this figure would be liable to be higher if much greater volume of gas passes over a heating surface constant in area, the amount of heat lost depends on the amount of gas multiplied by the difference between its temperature and the temperature of the air ad-

mitted to the furnace. The volume of the flue gases being so much greater if too much air is used, the loss is much greater also.

Coming back to the initial temperature of the combustion gases, the combustion will not be so complete at lowest temperatures, which occasions a loss. Another loss is dependent on the fact that the relative efficiency of heat exchange between the heating surface of the boiler and the combustion gases depends on the square of their difference in temperature. As the temperature of the combustion gases falls, the value of the heat exchange falls very quickly. Between good practice producing an initial temperature of 3,500 degrees F., and bad practice producing an initial temperature of 2,700 degrees F., with too much air, there is a great loss of "head" in original heating value, and when the difference between the internal temperature of the boiler and these figures is squared, the loss is seen to be very great.

(To be continued.)

E. Kahn, president of the Eagle Cotton Oil Company, Meridian, has purchased the buildings, lands, etc., of the York Cotton Oil Company at York, Ala., at auction.

Plans for a new structure to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000 are under consideration by the Omaha Packing Company at Chicago, Ill.

Schultheis Brothers' tannery at Lima, O., has been damaged by fire.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, June 3, 1909.

Dividend No. 91.

Dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on and after the first Monday in July, 1909, to stockholders of record, June 12, 1909, as shown on the books of the company.

D. E. HARTWELL, Secretary.

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BOSTON, Armour Ammonia Works.
BUFFALO, Armour & Company.
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CHICAGO, The Armour Ammonia Works.
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CLEVELAND, Grace & Housum.
DENVER, Armour & Company.
DETROIT, Baird & West.
EAST ST. LOUIS, Armour & Co.
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INDIANAPOLIS, L. L. Pfeiffer, 218 E. Maryland St.
JACKSONVILLE, Armour & Co.
KANSAS CITY, Armour Packing Co.
LOS ANGELES, Western W. Drug Co.
LOUISVILLE, Armour & Company.
MILWAUKEE, Armour & Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Armour Ammonia Wks.
NORFOLK, VA., Armour & Company.
OMAHA, Armour & Co. (So. Omaha).
PHILADELPHIA, Armour & Company, 917 Noble St.
ST. LOUIS, Armour & Company.
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hog by the cwt.

New High Records—Hogs Advance on Small Receipts—Record Prices for the Year—Good Demand for Product—Speculation Active.

The week has been one of decided strength in the provision market, with an advance to the highest quotations in sixteen years. From the high price of last week there was a little reaction, but the setback was only temporary, and with the development of further strength in cash product and continued advance in hogs, the market easily rose to still higher levels.

The prices which have been made on pork the past few days have not been equaled since 1893. In 1906 there was an advance to \$20 for pork, but this week that price was crossed. With the exception of 1893, the prevailing quotations on provisions have not been since 1887. There was an advance that year to \$24 for pork. During the years 1881 to 1883, the market touched \$20 to \$24.75, selling over \$20 each year. In lard the high price was in 1902, when sales were made at \$11.60. With the exception of that year there has been no transaction at prices since 1893.

The price of hogs continues the controlling factor in the market for hog product, and the price of hogs has been steadily advancing. Prices have advanced well up to the 7½c. level, and in a number of the Western mar-

kets prices have been above this figure, while this week the extreme price at Buffalo crossed 8c. Such figures for the raw product can mean only one result for the finished product, and prices have readily followed the upward movement of live hogs.

There has been no recession in the values of feeding stuffs, excepting a little decline in the price of mill-feeds, but not enough to really be any important factor in the market. The price of corn in the West keeps up, and the high price of corn is dictating the price of livestock. Cattle and sheep continue very strong, and the influence of the recent advance in the price of all meats continues to be felt in hog products. Hog products are admitted to be the cheapest of meat supplies, and naturally, with the very strong markets and very high prices for other meats, the demand for hog products is increased. There has been good buying, both of pork and lard, for consumption this week and fair export inquiry.

The provision interests studied with a great deal of care the Government crop report, as to the possibilities of a lower range of prices for feeding stuffs, and to the ultimate effect of the crop situation on the supply of feed, and feed values. There was, of course, no report on corn, which is the crop in which the provision trade is most interested. The report on other feeding crops was, however, very favorable. The conditions of oats is given at 88.7 compared with 88.4, the ten-year average; the condition of barley 90.6, compared with a ten-year average of 90.6, while the condition of hay is given at 87.6, against 84.5 in May. The condition of pastures is given at 89.3, against

80.1 on May 1, and 91.1 the ten-year average.

On the basis of these conditions of the crop, the promise of the oats and barley was figured out as pointing to record-breaking figures, indicating a possible outturn in oats of 1,066,000,000 bushels, against 807,000,000 bushels final last year, and barley 193,000,000 bushels, against 166,000,000 bushels. While there was some loss in the promise of the winter wheat crop, the total promise, both spring and winter, points to an outturn of 705,000,000 bushels, against 664,000,000 a year ago. The first report on corn for the season will be given as of July 1. All the private accounts point to the likelihood of a record-breaking acreage of corn, and a fairly good start throughout the greater part of the leading corn States.

All these reports, however, do not mean low-priced feeding stuffs now. There is, of course, every probability that the favorable condition of the crops will result in a freer marketing of grain, but against this is the feeding value on the farms. The farmers can get, and are getting, just as much for their feeding grain on the farm as they are getting in the markets, and there is very little temptation to market the grain.

Provision interests are also studying the possibilities of the supply of livestock available for the next few months, with a great deal of care. The prices prevailing for livestock of all kinds for months past have been very favorable for increasing the number raised, but against this has been the high prices of and high prices for feeding stuffs, dragging the other way, and tending to curtail the number raised. The trade has been expecting that with the development of

THE W. J. WILCOX

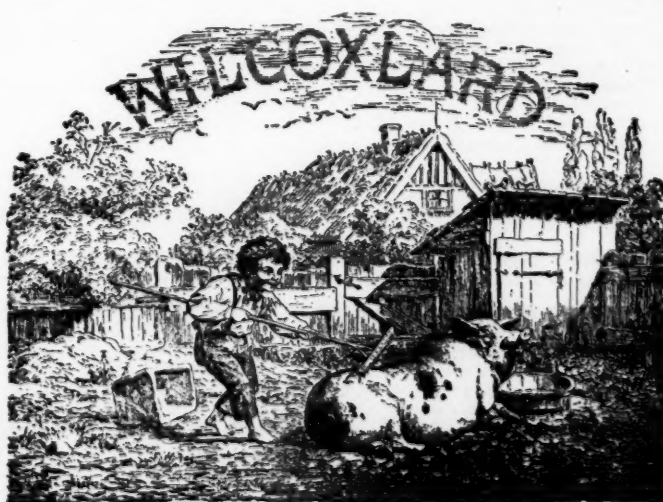
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spring and summer feed conditions there would be an increased marketing of livestock. So far the marketings have not been sufficient to supply the demand, and the demand, which has been waiting for some decline for weeks, has apparently been compelled to buy, owing to the scant supplies of product on hand. The situation is one which does not promise an immediate change. The trade, however, is watching with great care the movement of livestock at the West and the effect on the demand of the high prices.

The local pork market is very firm with a good trade. Mess is quoted at \$20.50@21; clear, \$20@22, and family, \$21@22.

Spot prices are very firm on the rise West in futures. City steam lard, \$11.75; prime Western, \$11.95 and Middle West, \$11.85; Continent, \$12.25; South America, \$12.75; Brazil, kegs, \$13.75; compound, 8@8½c.

BEEF.—The market is dull and about steady. Mess quoted at \$10.50@11; packet, \$12@12.50; family, \$13.50@14.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York, reported up to Wednesday, June 9, 1909, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 186,345 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, 882 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 6,609 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 199,542 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 45,520 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 744 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 825,856 lbs.; Manchester, England, 8,578 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 20,181 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 12,560 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,875 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 148,150 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,043 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,184 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,376 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 231,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,231 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,700 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,741 lbs.; London, England, 209,797 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 470,520 lbs.; Manchester, England, 14,738

lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 933 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,461 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 7,896 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 4,950 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,241 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 88,859 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,465 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,650 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 18,889 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 5,000 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 8,562 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 7,200 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 8,960 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 2,290 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 43,180 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,680 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 12,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,808 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 37,089 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 11,491 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 67,790 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,984 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 159,990 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,978 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 889,243 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 71,975 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,480 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 160,262 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 14,350 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 655,267 lbs.; London, England, 802,794 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 3,050 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 1,000 lbs.; Manchester, Eng., 421,158 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 2,929 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 8,200 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 98,960 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 6,762 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,375 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 8,400 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 621,074 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 5,100 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 435,602 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 25,645 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 173,305 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 39,763 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 5,069 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 12,650 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 16,620 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 96,015 lbs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 122 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 26 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 56 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 188 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 70 bbls., 10 tes.; Montego Bay, Africa, 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 25 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 10 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 19 bbls., 5 tes.; Singapore, S. S., 5 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 140 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 429 bbls., 5 tes.

SAUSAGE.—Algiers, Algeria, 45 cs.; Ant-

werp, Belgium, 490 bx.; Ancona, Italy, 65 cs.; Bordeaux, France, 12 pgs.; Marseilles, France, 525 bxs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 122 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 175 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 9, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 55 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 79 bbls., 2 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 227 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Colon, Panama, 156,968 lbs., 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 175 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 bbls., 180 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 105 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 10 bbls., 6,448 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 47 bbls., 35 tes.; Lisbon, Spain, 100 bbls.; London, England, 227,391 lbs., 55 tes., 60 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 248,607 lbs., 100 bbls.; Montego Bay, Africa, 6 tes.; Port Limon, C. R., 15 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 bbls.; Southampton, England, 483,679 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 150 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 548 bbls., 35 tes.; Trinidad, W. I., 55 tes., 62 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Genoa, Italy, 15 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 555 tes.; London, Eng., 925 tes.; Manchester, Eng., 1,125 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 770 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 3,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,830 lbs.; Kingston, (Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended June 5, 1909, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to June 5, 1909.
	Week June 5, 1909.	Week June 6, 1909.	
United Kingdom...	999	532	23,586
Continent	198	360	10,436
So. & Cen. Am. ...	176	198	10,972
West Indies	286	896	39,372
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	147	12,749
Other countries ..	.....	.....	116
Totals	1,659	2,133	97,231

	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to June 5, 1909.
	Week June 5, 1909.	Week June 6, 1909.	
United Kingdom...	6,209,022	8,690,380	260,935,212
Continent	428,460	918,849	23,026,154
So. & Cen. Am. ...	14,400	57,375	3,174,182
West Indies	153,250	178,650	5,920,704
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	24,500	116,110
Other countries ..	.....	.....	67,200
Totals	6,805,072	9,879,054	293,239,652

	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to June 5, 1909.
	Week June 5, 1909.	Week June 6, 1909.	
United Kingdom...	6,191,066	6,960,890	151,714,821
Continent	3,041,974	4,337,920	167,349,824
So. & Cen. Am. ...	24,200	438,730	8,693,368
West Indies	822,480	486,350	21,875,072
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	9,065	465,060
Other countries ..	151,900	10,500	840,050
Totals	10,231,350	12,243,485	380,938,215

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork. Bbls.	Meats. Pounds.	Lard. Pounds.
New York	1,504	3,476,825	4,039,900
Boston	92	629,475	581,973
Philadelphia .....	.....	105,600	2,487,193
New Orleans	63	8,150	250,500
Mobile .....	.....	32,760	240,500
Galveston .....	.....	.....	345,180
Montreal .....	.....	2,552,322	1,221,900
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	74,000
Totals	1,659	6,805,072	10,231,350

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to June 5, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to June 5, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	19,446,200	21,366,200	1,920,000
Meats, pounds ..	293,239,652	360,422,118	67,182,466
Lard, pounds	380,938,215	431,087,151	50,748,936

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/6	5/	15@24c.
Oil cake	7/6	7/	10@21c.
Bacon	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	15@24c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Lbs.	Cottonseed Oil. Gals.	Bacon and Hams. Cans.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Pkgs.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Arabic, Liverpool .....	.....	609	1800	521	343	210 1192 3542
Campania, Liverpool .....	.....	630	809	50	.....	160 300 1660
*Minnetonka, London .....	.....	.....	66	.....	95	80 545 4720
*Philadelphia, Southampton .....	.....	.....	581	.....	.....	..... 1600
Majestic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	..... 100
*California, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	734	.....	320	..... 50 490 350
Terence, Manchester .....	.....	.....	103	40	.....	..... 325 5648
Pennsylvania, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	..... 225 3600
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	..... 1030 5150
Ryndam, Rotterdam .....	.....	150	.....	65	.....	..... 1112 1237
Vaderland, Antwerp	2127	.....	587	72	125	..... 2990
Bremen, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1100
Roma, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
California, Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 100 225
Duca di Genova, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 6 225
Total	2127	150	1342	4665	796	1220 625 5325 32147
Last week	12865	2500	1789	5088	300	1158 503 8230 26374
Same time in 1908	13910	976	1444	6877	469	848 699 5236 44117

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has moved along in the even tenor of its way the past week, with only a few sales developing, on the basis of 5½c. for city. The market has not been influenced by the strength of hog products, or the recent strength in meat products, or the sharp advance in stearine. Demand continues quiet and without feature and there was at the close a little easier tone.

The supply of tallow, while not large, is apparently fully adequate to all the requirements. The offerings of choice tallow are small, and there is possibly evidence of a little hardening in the market, but it appears to be the result of sympathy with other products.

Certain of the competing oils which enter into the soap demand have been improving, but the influence on the tallow market has not been as yet felt. Another factor against improvement has been the continued dullness in greases and the lack of interest in these articles.

Export interest is very limited. Small occasional lots are taken, but there is no general interest, and export prices are slightly below a parity with the American asking prices. The London sale this week showed somewhat smaller offerings, the total being 1,370 tes., of which 670 sold, with the average price 31s. 9d., which was unchanged from the preceding week.

The soapmakers are doing very little at present, and the complaint is that trade conditions are not as yet resulting in a large distribution while the supplies and prices of competing material preclude any heavy consumption of tallow. A factor which was watched with considerable interest was the development of an advancing price in stearine this week, but this was offset by a decline in the price of oleo oil, and the net effect was not appreciable in the market.

While the complaints are general that the production of tallow is light, owing to the light weights of the cattle and small yields, the supply appears ample for the current demand. It is generally estimated that the stock of tallow on hand is comparatively moderate, particularly of good quality, and expressions of opinion have been frequently heard that any improvement in the demand

would be speedily felt in an improvement in the market, as a result of the moderate supplies available.

Quotations are: City, 5½c.; spot, country, 5½@5¾c.; special, 6¼@6½c.; edible, 7½@7¾c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 5½c.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been a further sharp advance in the oleo stearine market the past week, with sales at 13½c., and quotations at the West at 13½@14c. This is an advance of 1½c. in the local market from the low point of May, and 1½@2c. at the West. The advance appeared to be the result of light offerings, which were insufficient to supply the demand which developed within the past few days.

The advance in lard was considered in part responsible for the advance in stearine, but contrary to expectations, the market for compound lard showed very little response to the rise in the Western spot and future market. This is possibly due to the fact that the market for cottonseed oil was rather heavy, and near positions showed weakness on quite heavy liquidation of near positions.

While the stearine market was strong, the market for oleo oil was weak, both locally and in Rotterdam, with a further decline in price, owing to the rather indifferent demand. The supplies of stearine are reported rather moderate, while the consumption has been quite active for months past, owing to the large output of compound lard. The premium of pure lard over the price of compound has been advanced to 3¼@3½c., and naturally the effect of such premium is to encourage the consumption of compound, and thereby the consumption of stearine, wherever it is possible to substitute the compound for the hog product. On Thursday there was small business reported in stearine at 13¼c. here and 13½c. at the West.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firm, with lighter offerings of Cochin and better demand abroad. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 7@7½c.; do., shipments, 7c.; Cochin, spot, 7¼@7½c.; do., shipments, 7½@7¾c.

PALM OIL.—The market is very steady. Stocks are reported moderate and kernels are

very firm with light offerings. Prices in New York are, for prime red, spot, 5½c.; do., to arrive, 5½c.; Lagos, spot, 5¾c.; do., to arrive, 5¾c. Palm kernels, spot, 7c.; do., shipments, 6¾c.

CORN OIL.—The market is dull but about steady. Prices are quoted at \$4.90@4.95.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is firm, with decided strength in crude material. For 20 cold test, 90c.; 30 do., 80c.; 40 do., water white, 72@73c.; prime, 55c.; low grade or off yellow, 50c.

LARD OIL.—Prices continue very firm with the further rise in lard. Prime quoted at 87@90c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is dull and heavy, with sales in Rotterdam of 700 hhds. at 74 florins. New York quotes at 13@13½c. for choice, 9c. for No. 2, and 8¾c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is higher on the rise in lard and oleo stearine. Quoted at 12¾c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The market is nominal. Quoted at 7c. per lb.

GREASE.—Demand is still slow and the volume of business light. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 4¾@5½c.; brown, 4¼@4½c.; bone, 5¼@5½c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 5½@6¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The demand is quiet, but prices are steadily held. Quotations: Yellow, 5½c., and white at 6c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from previous page.)

W. I., 7,800 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 4,000 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 15,900 lbs.

TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 11,478 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 136,238 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 84,393 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 7,687 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 6,762 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,100 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 41,846 lbs.

TONGUES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 27 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 160 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 bbls.; Manchester, England, 264 cs.; Southampton, Eng., 100 cs.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 164 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 85 cs.; Buenos Aires, Brazil, 406 cs.; Bordeaux, France, 35 cs.; Batavia, Java, 70 cs.; Colon, Panama, 280 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 35 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 430 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 134 cs.; Havre, France, 50 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 107 pa., 53 cs.; London, England, 1,952 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 410 cs.; Manchester, England, 555 cs.; Melbourne, Australia, 41 cs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 39 cs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 44 cs.; Southampton, England, 230 pgs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 175 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 33 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 105 cs.

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New York

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

(Concluded from page 21.)

of separation machinery. The most successful mills of the future will be those that use a gradual system of reduction, using at least two hullers and possibly three, with at least a double shaker under each huller and as many reels and beaters as are necessary to take out the remaining fine meat dust."

Combination Plants Are a Necessity.

O. E. Morris, of Henderson, Tex., spoke on "What Is a Nice Combination in Connection with Oil Milling?" He said that "combination plants are becoming quite a necessity with some of our smaller oil mills, owing to the fact that they are becoming so numerous, thereby shortening the season's crush for many of them, as their seed supply is drawn from limited territories, and in this close competitive age it is small wonder that some of the oil mills fail to meet their yearly expense, not to mention a dividend, which is always thought of, but never realized."

At the afternoon session A. W. French spoke on "The Best Method of Cooking Meal to Get the Best Extraction and Saving in Press Cloth." "Benefits to Be Derived from Using Belt Dressing" was the subject of K. L. Waterhouse's paper. "Why We Cook Cottonseed Meal?" was an interesting paper by Edwin Lehman Johnson, of Memphis. T. J. McNulty followed along the same lines with a paper on "How to Cook Cottonseed Meal to Obtain Best Results and Saving of Press Cloth."

A large number of new members were reported on favorably and admitted. After the afternoon session the delegates visited various places of interest and in the evening were given a steamer ride on Lake Pontchartrain.

On the third day the business of the meeting was concluded and officers elected. A motion that provoked considerable discussion, but was finally acted upon favorably, was to amend the by-laws so as to admit to honorary membership all persons actively connected with oil mills. This is in addition to the machinery supply men who have had the exclusive privilege heretofore. The change was suggested by George T. Parkhouse, of Memphis.

"The Superintendent and His Duty in Mill Operation" was the title of an entertaining paper by F. P. Morris, of Purcell, Okla., in which he said that "the first duty of every superintendent should be to join the association and pay dues." He followed with a technical discourse on a superintendent's duties.

The committee previously appointed under the chairmanship of George T. Parkhouse, of Memphis, to investigate the subject recommended the adoption of a new form of membership certificate which would show the payment of dues, and the recommendation was adopted. Another committee, of which Mr. Parkhouse was chairman, unfavorably reported the suggestion to elect members first and establish their grade at subsequent examination, the association deciding to adhere to the present policy of examining applicants before admission to membership and establishing their grade as one, two or three. The matter of having the board of examiners meet at stated times during the year, instead of at the conventions, as is customary at present, was laid over without action.

The Election of Officers.

Marsh F. Smith, of the Georgetown Oil Mill, of Georgetown, Tex., was elected to honorary membership. The election of the applicants at the Tuesday meeting brings the total active strength of the organization

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to 242. Memorial resolutions on the death of H. Wonderlich, of Waco, and William O'Connor, of Houston, two members who died during the year, were presented by the Resolutions Committee and unanimously adopted. At the election of officers H. E. Hawk, of Greenville, Miss., and T. J. McNulty, of Brookhaven, Miss., were nominated for president and the latter elected by a heavy majority. F. E. Voorhies, of Louisiana, was elected vice-president over George T. Parkhouse, of Texas. B. C. Newberry as secretary and Mrs. B. C. Newberry as assistant were unanimously re-elected. Vice-presidents for States were elected as follows: Texas, S. J. Duke, of Pearsall; Louisiana, F. A. Parodi, of Sastrop; Mississippi, Joseph Ashworth, of Kosciusko; Arkansas, A. A. Diffy, of Fort Smith; Oklahoma, Walter Leonard, of Ada; Tennessee, C. M. Graham, of Memphis.

San Antonio, Texas, and Oklahoma City, Okla., were candidates for the honor of holding the next convention. San Antonio was successful by a three to one vote. June 7, 8 and 9, 1910, were selected as the dates.

In the evening the delegates and friends were entertained as the guests of the machinery and supply men.

For the purpose of planning better machinery displays and accomplishing better results in entertainment and otherwise during the convention the representatives of twenty-four machinery supply houses organized an auxiliary association to the oil mill superintendents, the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association. F. M. Smith, of Dallas, was chosen president; Arthur Langston, of Atlanta, vice-president; W. H. Marshall, of Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer; W. E. Copenhaver, of Springfield, Ohio; Walter Goodman, of Memphis; W. V. Mattoon, of Dallas; W. S. Lowenstein, of New Orleans, and T. M. Thompson, of East

Point, Ga., Executive Committee. The three officers were appointed a special committee to draft by-laws for presentation at the next meeting of the association, and hereafter the annual meetings will be held a day in advance of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 10.—The market closed at just about last week's figures, with the exception of September, which has advanced about 5 points, due to heavy transfers of July long interest into September, which has widened the carrying charge during the week from 21 points to 26 points. The crude market is firmer, and \$4.73 is bid all over the South for prompt shipment, with practically nothing left. There has been some disposition to sell new crop futures at prevailing high figures, and some sales of new crop crude have been made.

The export demand is fair, and some oil is being bought right along for nearby delivery of all grades. The only question is whether the July liquidation which has been progressing for the past two weeks, and which will probably continue for another two weeks, will seriously disturb values or not. We do not look for very much change ourselves for the next week or two, and quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil—June, \$5.75; July, \$5.79; August, \$5.92; September, \$6.05; October, \$6.03; November, \$5.72; December, \$5.57. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.10; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$6.15; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.60; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.60; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Steady—Heavy Switching from July to September—Carrying Charge Widens to .27c.—Local Stocks Liberal—Moderate Domestic Demand.

The feature of the cottonseed oil market the past week has been the heavy switching of July oil to the fall deliveries. A short time ago the difference between the July and September oil was only 18 points. The difference this week widened to 27 points, and then narrowed slightly. The long interest in July turned over large quantities to the later deliveries, the transactions on Wednesday amounting to nearly 22,000 bbls. and were almost entirely switching at 25 and 26 points difference, July to September. Thursday the difference widened to 27 points with heavy switching.

The situation as viewed here, by trade interests, is very interesting. There has been a large long interest in July oil for some time. Part of it was in the way of original purchases of July, and part was in the way of switching of long interests in previous months into the July. The bull movement, which started last winter, was accompanied by heavy purchases of January oil, and this long interest was turned to March, then to May, later to July, and is now being changed to September all at good carrying charges.

The bull theory, to a considerable extent, was based on the idea that the great shortage in the European olive-oil crop would create an extraordinary demand for cottonseed oil. There was an increased demand, but the high price curtailed the demand,

while the output of oil for the year was increased about 800,000 bbls. This necessitated a very largely increased home distribution, and while the home distribution has been active, it has not been sufficient to prevent a material accumulation of stocks of oil.

The supply of oil here in readiness for the July delivery is quite heavy, and it is stated on fairly good authority that more is en route. The long interest, not wishing to take in and care for the oil, has been changing into the later deliveries. This leaves the oil in the hands of the receiving and carrying interests, and leaves it in a position where the owners of the oil are being hedged by the sales of September. As the oil is consumed, the hedges will be taken in.

The developments other than those in the speculative markets, brought about by the switching referred to, have not been such as to affect the market. There has been a good demand for oil for compound purposes, but there appears to be no particular increase in this respect over the amount of business doing for some time past. There has been a sharp advance in oleo stearine, which would naturally have the effect of increasing the cost price of the compound purpose; there has, however, been practically no change in this respect.

The advance in the price of the lard market to record quotations for the past eighteen years has also been without appreciable influence on the oil market. With the price of oil 5½c. for spot, the price of compound 8½c., and the price of pure lard 11½ to 12c., it would seem reasonable to expect a very

heavy distribution of oil in this way. The supplies, however, are large, and the demand in other directions is not very satisfactory. The export interest is extremely limited, and comparatively small amounts are going out. Early in the season there were confident predictions by the bull interests that the exports would be several hundred thousand barrels more than last year. With less than three months of the season left, the exports are only about 100,000 bbls. in excess of last year, and the recent tendency has been to reduce the lead, rather than to increase it.

The price of other oils and competing fats has been such that the soapmaking interests have bought but little oil. With tallow at 5½c., compared with 5¼c. for oil, and with greases at a price which tend to restrict even the demand for tallow by soapmakers, there is very little encouragement in the direction of the soapmaking trade for the oil distribution. While there has been a hardening in palm oil and coconut oil, the improvement in that respect has not been sufficient to change the demand onto cottonseed oil.

In regard to the crop news, the reports have this week shown a moderate improvement. The weather has been good in the Gulf States and South Atlantic regions, and there has been improvement in the character of the advices from those sections. The Texas advices are also well maintained, and a report issued this week by a Texas paper states that the condition of the cotton crop in Texas is 5.8 per cent. under last year, while the area is 2.7 per cent. better. In

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Oklahoma the acreage is given at 16.9 per cent. under last year, and the condition at 20.5 per cent. better.

The reports as a whole do not indicate any appreciable change in the situation. As far as can be judged the outlook for the crop has been maintained, and on the Government report; the crop promise was figured at about equal to last year. As the crop is, however, so entirely in the future, depending on the weather conditions which are yet to develop months ahead, any forecasting of the crop at this date is entirely guess work.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 5: Spot, \$5.71@5.79; June, \$5.70@5.78; July, \$5.82@5.83; August, \$5.92@5.98; September, \$6.07@6.08; October, \$6.07@6.08; November, \$5.80@5.81; December, \$5.64@5.66; January, \$5.50@5.60; good off, \$5.65@5.70; off, \$5.60@5.70; winter, \$6.07@6.15; summer white, \$5.95@6.15. Sales: July, 300 at \$5.82@5.83; September, 2,000 at \$6.07@6.08; October, 500 at \$6.07; November, 200 at \$5.80@5.81. Total sales 3,000. Market closed steady, unchanged to 4c. advance. Prime crude \$4.67.

Closing prices, Monday, June 7: Spot, \$5.76@5.79; June, 5.76@5.77; July, 5.82@5.83; August, \$5.92@5.99; September, \$6.09@6.10; October, \$6.06@6.07; November, \$5.79@5.80; December, \$5.63@5.64; January, \$5.52@5.57; good off, \$5.65@5.75; off, \$5.70@5.72; winter, \$6.08@6.20; summer white, \$6.08@6.18. Sales: June, 1,000 at \$5.76; July, 3,000 at \$5.81@5.83; August, 100 at \$5.94; September, 2,600 at \$6.09@6.10; October, 700 at \$6.06@6.08; November, 1,300 at \$5.79@5.80; December, 1,400 at \$5.62@5.63. Total sales, 10,100. Market closed steady, 6c. advance to 1c. decline. Prime crude, \$4.67.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 8: Spot, \$5.73@5.78; June, \$5.74@5.78; July, \$5.82@5.83; August, \$5.93@5.96; September, \$6.08@6.09; October, \$6.05@6.06; November, \$5.77@5.78; December, \$5.60@5.62; January, \$5.49@5.53; good off, \$5.66@5.75; off, \$5.65@5.75; winter, \$5.95@6.14; summer white, \$5.92@6.15. Sales: July, 3,500 at \$5.81@5.82; September, 7,100 at \$6.07@6.09; October, 400 at \$6.06; November, 400 at \$5.77@5.78; December, 200 at \$5.62. Total sales 11,600. Market closed steady, 1c. advance to 3c. decline. Prime crude \$4.67.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 9: Spot, \$5.73@5.78; June, \$5.73@5.78; July, \$5.80@5.82; August, \$5.92@5.96; September, \$6.06@6.07; October, \$6.04@6.06; November, \$5.76@5.78; December, \$5.55@5.62; January, \$5.48@5.50; good off, \$5.68@5.75; off, \$5.63@5.75; winter, \$5.95@6.15; summer white, \$5.90@6.15. Sales: Spot, 100 at \$5.76; July, 9,300 at \$5.81@5.82; September, 9,500 at \$6.06@6.08; October, 900 at \$6.05; November, 1,200 at \$5.77; January, 200 at \$5.50. Total sales 21,200. Market closed steady, 1c. to 5c. decline. Prime crude \$4.73.

Closing prices, Thursday, June 10: Spot, \$5.71@5.78; June, \$5.72@5.77; July, \$5.79@5.80; August, \$5.92@5.95; September, \$6.05@6.06; October, \$6.02@6.03; November, \$5.70@5.73; December, \$5.53@5.57; January, \$5.41@5.47; good off, \$5.65@5.73; off, \$5.60@5.73; winter, \$5.95@6.15; summer white, \$5.80@6.15. Sales: July, 2,300 at \$5.79@5.81; September, 4,600 at \$6.06@6.07; October, 200 at \$6.04; November, 200 at \$5.75@5.76. Total sales, 8,300. Market closed easy, unchanged to 7c. decline. Prime crude, \$4.73.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to June 9, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.		Since	Same
Port.	For Week.	Sept. 1, 1908.	Period 1907-8.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	125	180
Acajutla, Salvador	—	62	21
Acapulco, Mexico	—	16	—
Adelaide, Australia	—	4	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	2,570	8,652
Algiers, Algeria	—	6,291	7,031
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	442	55
Amapola, Honduras	—	32	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	50	4,170	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	36
Autofagasta, Chile	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium	50	2,485	5,088
Assunon, Venezuela	—	10	7
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	394
Asua, West Indies	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	93
Barbados, West Indies	50	958	1,111
Barcelona, Spain	—	47	—
Bari, Italy	—	200	—
Belra, E. Africa	—	22	—
Beirut, Syria	—	366	163
Belfast, Ireland	—	85	125
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	—	625	763
Biscailie, Italy	—	75	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	5
Bone, Algeria	—	—	1,050
Bordeaux, France	2,650	4,606	—
Braila, Roumania	—	956	75
Bremen, Germany	—	405	1,024
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	50
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	75	135
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep.	77	9,352	7,755
Bukbarest, Roumania	—	125	80
Calbarien, Cuba	—	6	11
Calro, Egypt	—	437	—
Callao, Peru	—	23	84
Calcutta, India	—	236	4
Campeche, Mexico	—	1,186	1,759
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	6	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	35	—
Cardiff, Wales	—	7	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	26	—
Carupano, Venezuela	37	413	476
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	—	113
Celba, Honduras	—	—	2,835
Christiania, Norway	—	1,402	175
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	101
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	200
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	6	130	985
Colon, Panama	55	1,058	—
Conakry, Africa	—	—	5
Constantinople, Turkey	200	29,945	6,984
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,709	951
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	60	91
Cork, Ireland	—	—	266
Cristobal, Panama	—	6	123
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14	28
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	20
Dantzig, Germany	—	330	1,275
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	1,798	75
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	203	119
Demerara, British Guiana	48	2,148	1,564
Drontheim, Norway	—	275	125
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,851	800
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	100
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	14	—
Dunkirk, France	—	190	2,035
East London, Cape Colony	—	184	—
Flume, Austria	—	225	50
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	321
Fredericksbad, Norway	—	—	55
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	23
Galata, Roumania	—	6,451	3,061
Genoa, Italy	—	45,458	11,851
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	10	253
Gibara, Cuba	—	7	20
Gibraltar, Spain	—	385	250
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,385	12,643
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600	299
Grenada, West Indies	—	11	72
Guadeloupe, West Indies	145	2,054	3,771
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	127	20
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	24	—
Hamburg, Germany	100	11,027	9,409
Hango, Russia	—	20	—
Havana, Cuba	108	1,737	855

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Helsingfors, Finland	29	40	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	8	—	Antwerp, Belgium	200	300
Hull, England	395	175	Sydney, Australia	37	129	Bremen, Germany	30	300
Inagua, West Indies	7	18	Syracuse, Sicily	175	—	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100
Jamaica, West Indies	—	75	Tampico, Mexico	46	105	Copenhagen, Denmark	50	100
Kalmar, Sweden	—	55	Tonsberg, Norway	—	225	Dublin, Ireland	700	—
Kavala, Turkey	200	—	Trebizond, Armenia	—	357	Glasgow, Scotland	—	275
Kingston, West Indies	60	2,748	Trieste, Austria	—	10,836	Hamburg, Germany	1,035	575
Kobe, Japan	25	6,340	Trinidad, Island of	35	351	Havre, France	905	1,730
Konigsberg, Germany	—	100	Tunis, Algeria	—	2,105	Liverpool, England	—	100
Kustendji, Roumania	6,549	935	Valetta, Maltese Island	—	430	Rotterdam, Holland	634	3,630
Lagos, Portugal	—	10	Valparaiso, Chile	113	3,290	Total	3,254	7,110
La Guaira, Venezuela	249	443	Venice, Italy	40	63,313	From Philadelphia.		
La Libertad, Salvador	3	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	671	Christiania, Norway	52	—
Leghorn, Italy	16,393	1,723	Victoria, Brazil	—	10	Copenhagen, Denmark	208	300
Leith, Scotland	—	125	Wellington, New Zealand	—	125	Hamburg, Germany	104	730
Liverpool, England	50	5,810	Yokohama, Japan	—	18	Liverpool, England	—	51
London, England	25	7,065	Total	2,357	404,850	Rotterdam, Holland	604	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	405	From New Orleans.		388,381	Total	968	1,081
Madras, India	—	5	Antwerp, Belgium	9,131	7,241	From Savannah.		
Malmo, Sweden	—	360	Belfast, Ireland	—	950	Aalesund, Norway	—	27
Malta, Island of	—	2,868	Bordeaux, France	—	345	Algiers, Algeria	314	—
Manchester, England	—	1,520	Bremen, Germany	—	6,200	Antwerp, Belgium	102	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	68	Christiania, Norway	—	5,152	Bergen, Norway	—	268
Maracaibo, Venezuela	10	276	Colon, Panama	—	219	Bremen, Germany	630	108
Maranhao, Brazil	—	6	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,760	Christiania, Norway	705	2,321
Marseilles, France	—	1,831	Dublin, Ireland	—	9,350	Christiansand, Norway	—	104
Martinique, West Indies	210	3,563	Genoa, Italy	—	65	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	296
Massawa, Eritrea	—	50	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,050	Drontheim, Norway	—	106
Matanzas, West Indies	—	102	Gothenburg, Sweden	—	3,154	Genoa, Italy	6,527	735
Mauritius, Island of	—	24	Hamburg, Germany	550	41,461	Gothenburg, Sweden	205	1,271
Melbourne, Australia	—	532	Havana, Cuba	182	2,651	Hamburg, Germany	4,392	3,960
Messina, Sicily	50	80	Havre, France	—	6,104	Havre, France	6,022	9,310
Mollendo, Peru	—	8	Liverpool, England	380	17,357	Kalmar, Sweden	—	39
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	London, England	1,000	17,276	Leghorn, Italy	1,480	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6	Manchester, England	—	4,080	Liverpool, England	503	525
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	206	Marseilles, France	—	24,106	Malmo, Sweden	52	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,461	Naples, Italy	—	575	Malta, Island of	229	323
Nantes, France	—	100	Newcastle, England	—	200	Manchester, England	24	—
Naples, Italy	25	7,823	Odessa, Russia	—	50	Marseilles, France	1,949	—
Newcastle, England	—	25	Rotterdam, Holland	2,402	55,691	Naples, Italy	1,458	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	4	81	Santiago, Cuba	—	50	Oran, Algeria	126	—
Oran, Algeria	—	2,609	Stavanger, Norway	—	296	Rotterdam, Holland	29,231	36,345
Palermo, Sicily	—	975	Tampico, Mexico	—	813	Stavanger, Norway	267	253
Panama, Panama	—	56	Trieste, Austria	—	450	Stockholm, Sweden	461	—
Panderma, Asia	—	118	Tripoli, Africa	—	6,570	Tonsberg, Norway	—	107
Para, Brazil	—	77	Venice, Italy	—	1,733	Trieste, Austria	281	430
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	40	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	789	Venice, Italy	1,338	374
Paranaguá, Brazil	10	38	Total	4,604	239,876	Total	56,296	57,075
Patras, Greece	—	200	From Galveston.		207,174	From Newport News.		
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	953	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,015	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,750
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	265	Bremen, Germany	—	494	Hamburg, Germany	—	250
Piraeus, Greece	—	100	Christiania, Norway	—	50	Liverpool, England	—	6,300
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	—	249	Genoa, Italy	—	1,254	London, England	—	1,000
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	88	Glasgow, Scotland	—	26	Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,650
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	149	Hamburg, Germany	—	3,784	Total	10,950	263
Port Barrios, C. A.	15	87	Liverpool, England	—	70			
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	124	London, England	—	1,020			
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	6	Marseilles, France	—	1,100			
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	55	Rotterdam, Holland	—	21,409			
Port Limon, Costa Rica	7	318	Tampico, Mexico	—	13,786			
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	68	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	60			
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	20	Total	33,191	30,383			
Port Said, Egypt	—	710			10,067			
Preveza, Turkey	—	35			—			
Progreso, Mexico	—	128			—			
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	805			—			
Ravenna, Italy	—	5,190			—			
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	79			—			
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	524	4,755			—			
Rosario, Argentine Rep.	—	268			—			
Rotterdam, Holland	150	31,439			—			
St. Croix, West Indies	4	4			—			
St. Johns, N. F.	—	82			—			
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	263			—			
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	125			—			
St. Martins, West Indies	—	105			—			
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	32			—			
Salonica, Turkey	—	5,172			—			
Samana, San Dom.	—	156			—			
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	165			—			
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	740			—			
San Jose, C. R.	—	17			—			
Santiago, Cuba	—	516			—			
Santos, Brazil	—	109			—			
Savannah, Colombia	—	4			—			
Sekondi, W. Africa	—	32			—			
Sfax, Tunisia	—	47			—			
Shanghai, China	—	10			—			
Smyrna, Turkey	24	1,313			—			
Souas, Tunisia	—	450			—			
Southampton, England	—	749			—			
Stavanger, Norway	—	449			—			
Stettin, Germany	—	3,650			—			

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOSMFG.CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL
MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

From Norfolk.			
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,375	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	—
Liverpool, England	—	875	—
London, England	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	575	3,700	—
Total	575	6,825	—
From All Other Ports.			
Canada	2,135	10,908	15,726
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland) ..	823	94,645	64,560
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,835	—
Total	2,958	117,408	80,286
Recapitulation.			
From New York	2,357	404,650	358,381
From New Orleans	4,604	239,876	207,174
From Galveston	—	33,191	36,383
From Baltimore	—	3,254	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	968	1,061
From Savannah	—	56,296	57,075
From Newport News	—	10,950	282
From Norfolk	575	6,825	—
From all other ports	2,958	117,408	80,286
Total	10,494	873,615	771,732

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 10.—Prompt crude cottonseed oil, 35½c.; September, 35c.; October, 33c. Prompt meal, \$30; new crop, \$33.50@34, according to positions. Hulls dull, \$6.50, Atlanta, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 10.—Crude oil is firmer; 35½c. bid; 36c. asked. Meal is unchanged. Hulls are scarce and high at \$8.60 loose; \$10 sacked, New Orleans.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 11.—Market is steady. Sales of butter oil at 35¼ florins; white oil, 34½ florins; prime summer yellow, 33 florins; off oil, 32¼ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 11.—Cotton oil market is easy at 67 francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 11.—Cottonseed oil prices are unchanged, but the supply is very limited. Quote prime summer yellow, 69 francs; winter oil, 73 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 11.—Cotton oil is steady and higher. Sales of off oil at 55 marks; prime summer yellow at 56 marks; butter oil and white oil at 59 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 11.—Market easy. Quote summer yellow, 26¼s.; off summer yellow, 25¼s.; white and butter oil, 29s.

CRUSHERS' CONVENTIONS THIS WEEK.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 14 and 15.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 16, 17 and 18.

South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Charleston, S. C., June 16 and 17.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 52 of The National Provisioner.

COTTON OIL INDUSTRY AND SEED SELECTION

By R. L. Bennett, Cotton Expert, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

(Read at the convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Memphis.)

I have come to this convention to discuss one phase of this cotton seed question that I have not heard discussed while I have been here, that is the seed side of it. I have been studying the seed side and found something in it, and I believe some of these points may be new to you. At least I will take seven minutes' time to tell them to you. I will discuss them as a cotton grower, and I have had experience with them, and I think the time will eventually come when we ought to have cotton divided into classes as meal is, and we will have standards of cotton seed.

There are many qualities and characters of cotton plant, and the seed may be utilized to increase profits of the grower. But until very recently there has been little appreciation of these factors; some of them were unknown and others not appreciated. When taken together the aid that these factors give the planter is very great, and as they cost nothing, being qualities inherent in the seed, their contribution to profit is clear gain. We will assume, therefore, that the time has arrived in cotton growing, and in the oil mill business, when such assistance is or will be sought and utilized, especially since there is no cost.

The planter has always sought productiveness in the seed for planting, and he can get that quality in a high degree, and get it along with other valuable qualities when there is a better understanding of the subject. But lacking the information, planting seed are not selected or bought on any scale of qualities. The seed may be productive of seed cotton and yet have no other good qualities for the farmer, and be of less value than other seed for oil mill purposes.

Earliness of the crop, as a means of escaping serious weevil damage, has become a very important matter in recent years. This quality may be combined with all other good qualities, although this was not known a few years ago. Earliness is important, however, regardless of the weevil, as a crop of lint and seed of better quality can be produced before unfavorable weather can affect the crop.

From five years' exclusive study of the cotton plant I have made a scale of qualities for judging a cotton plant, either in seed selection, breeding or buying seed for planting purposes. Early and rapid fruiting and productiveness is characterized by low fruit limbs, short joints and long fruit limbs. Rapid picking, and picking the cotton with as little trash as possible, is dependent on large bolls. This feature is appreciated more by Texas farmers than by any others. A cotton may have forty-five bolls to the pound of seed cotton, while another variety may have ninety or a hundred or more, and twice as many bolls have to be picked to make a pound of seed cotton.

Storm resistance is a valuable quality in

preventing loss and damage from storms, and while the cotton does not fall out of the bolls it may be as easy or easier to pick than kinds that drop the cotton shortly after opening the bolls. One and one-sixteenth inch length of staple should be the minimum and strong and even in length the growth of lint on the seed should be as great as possible, and the seed should be large, and where this combination is made the percentage of lint to seed can be as high as that of a variety that has a small seed.

It is quite generally considered, however, that a high percentage of lint requires a small seed. Such is not true; a small seed in the present varieties means a small boll, while a large seed and high percentage yield of lint means a large boll. But varieties differ greatly; some have large seed, big boll and little lint on the seed; some have small seed and small boll and a small yield of lint. We can have, however, a large seed, large boll and large yield or percentage of lint in a cotton.

Many uninformed breeders of seed have reduced the size of the seed in their effort to increase the percentage of lint. They did not know that a large seed could have high percentage of lint and that it was unnecessary to reduce the size of the seed to increase the percentage. They should have increased the percentage by breeding an increased growth of lint on the seed and tried at the same time to increase the size of the seed. A high percentage alone in a variety does not mean that the variety will make more lint per acre than a variety of less percentage. There is no direct connection between the "gin turn-out" and the "acre turn-out." A seed may have more lint than another and yet have a lower percentage.

As an illustration by actual weights the following test is exhibited: Large heavy seed, 1 seed; an average of 34 seed; weight of 1 seed, 1.56; weight of lint, .90; percentage of lint, 37. Small light seed, 1 seed; an average of 35 seed; weight of 1 seed, 1.19; weight of lint, .77; percentage, 39.

The large seed were much heavier and had much more lint than the small seed, yet the percentage is less than the percentage of the small seed. A large heavy seed makes a stronger and more vigorous plant than a small seed. Therefore a variety that has a large heavy seed and a high yield of lint on the seed, or high percentage, is better for the farmer to plant. Then such a seed with a large yield of lint goes with a large boll. The seed have a value as well as the lint, and a cotton should produce as much seed and as much lint on the seed as possible for maximum profits.

It is sometimes stated that seed production exhausts the plant or the soil; so it may, but if a larger quantity of lint be grown on the larger seed than is grown on a small seed, the ratio of exhaustion is the same in both cases, and the heavy seeded cotton gives the farmer the greater yield of seed and lint. A large boll, good-sized seed and high yield of lint, or high percentage, combined in a variety is best for the farmer.

I have recently found that a small seed variety may have the same percentage of meat to hull as a large or heavy seed, as the meat and hull of the large seed are likely to separate more readily and completely than small seed. Some varieties of large seed have a kernel that does not completely fill the hull cavity, whether wet or dry, and the meat falls out as soon as the hull is cut. Other varieties of both large and small seed have meats that completely and closely fill the hulls and separate with difficulty, and are, therefore, less desirable for oil manufacture. I have also found in recent investigations that varieties, even when grown on the same soil and other conditions being the same, have a different percentage of meat; some have a larger percentage than others.

In late-maturing cottons there are many immature seed of low meat percentage, and

(Concluded on next page.)

TRADE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

President, A. D. Allen, Little Rock, Ark.
Vice-President, B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C.
Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

President, T. J. McNulty, Brookhaven, Miss.
Vice-President, F. E. Voorhies, Donaldsonville, La.
Secretary and Treasurer, B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Tex.
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Tex.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

President, Erister Ashcraft, Florence.
Vice-President, George H. Craig, Jr., Selma.
Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

Arkansas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

President, E. S. Ready, Helena.
Vice-President, A. H. D. Perkins, Pine Bluff.
Secretary, C. P. Reid, Warren.
Treasurer, W. P. Weld, Marianna.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There are some sales taking place and prices keep very strong all around and show an advancing tendency as the better quality stock is offered. One packer sold 3,000 early May native steers from Omaha at 16¼c. and holds late May take-off at 17c. Other packers ask 17c. for late May and offer early May at 16¼c., with or without early Junes. Texas steers have ruled strong of late and a packer is reported to have moved some Texas ahead on the basis of 16¼c. for heavy, but details concerning this sale are not fully out as yet. The late sales leave a small supply and it is said there is nothing to be had now at under 17c. for heavy weights and about all of the packers are now sold ahead on heavies. Indications point to a 17c. market for late June and possibly including early July heavy Texas. Bids at 15½c. have been declined for June butt brands with all packers asking 15¼c. and Colorados are stronger with five cars of these sold ahead partly into July at 15¼c. There were also bids at 15½c. reported for May butt brands but there are none to be had of these. Light and extreme Texas unsold out of late trading in heavies were last offered at 14½c. and 15¼c., but the packers may feel stronger on these now. Branded cows are unchanged. Native cows of late June take-off are very strong at 15½c. and 15¼c. for light weights. There were still some heavies offered the forepart of the week at 15c. that included some spring hides and running up to June 1 salting, but lights are pretty well picked up. The packer selling heavy cows as formerly noted at 15¼c. says that he expects that they will be practically all August salting. Bull hides continue unchanged.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The undertone keeps very firm. Stocks are not large of any kinds and the receipts of cattle are said to be running smaller for country kill. Chicago dealers are picking up butcher lots of short-haired hides and tanners are buyers at outside points, partly ahead at 13¼c., in some cases f. o. b. in the West, and Michigan, etc., parties at from 13½@13¾c. The market can be called firm on buffs at 13½c. for current receipts and stock that is on hand but to sell ahead the dealers are asking higher prices. Heavy cows are noted firm at 13½@13¾c. and extremes were last ranged all the way from 13¼@14c., as to selection, percentage of seconds, long-haired, etc. Heavy steers are now quoted strong and are bottom at 14c. Western parties continue to range heavy bulls at 11½@12c., although as previously noted holders at outside points have declined bids for some time at 12c. Branded hides are firm as they are running shorter haired.

HORSE HIDES.—Bids of \$3.90 are reported declined for countries and cities mixed,

and yesterday a bid of \$3.85 was declined as previously noted. \$4 is the asking price.

CALFSKINS.—Both calf and kip are steady. Packers expect to secure better than 18c. flat for their next offerings of calf and claim that their kip even at better than 15c. will be cheap as compared with light native cows. Chicago cities continue to be ranged at 18@18¼c.; outside cities, 17½c. and countries 16½@17c.

DRY HIDES.—Are quoted steady at 21@22c. for short trim, although asking range 1c. higher.

SHEEPSKINS.—Spring lambs have been selling \$1@1.10 but high prices tend to restrict trading. Shearlings last sold at 75c. Country pelts are unchanged at \$1.15@1.55 and Western dry stock is quoted at 16½@17½c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Most of the balance of the dry hides in stock here of common varieties sold at the equivalent decline on Puerto Cabellas and Bogotas including about 4,000 Orinocos understood at 23c.; 6,000 Central Americans, part at 21½c. and some other odd lots. These prices are duty paid basis. The stock on hand now is only about 7,000 hides. Some parties report that the rainy season is due in the River Plate and expect but scattering offerings. The "Voltaire" brought 27,745 Buenos Ayres and 20,500 Montevideo, mostly sold to arrive.

LATIN AMERICAN WET SALTED HIDES.—Some parties have cables to the effect that Liebig Saladero steers sold at the high figure of the equivalent of 17c. re-weighted in Antwerp and Rio Grande Saladeros at 16¼c. There were recent offerings of Liebig hides at 16½c. Antwerp weights. Sansinena frigerificos sold at the equivalent of 14¾c. at weekly auctions. The "Voltaire" brought 20,657 wet salted Montevideos practically all sold to arrive.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No fresh sales are reported but the market holds firm.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—A car of Western Pennsylvania buffs sold at 13¾c. selected. A car of Pennsylvania city butcher heavy steers is reported sold at 15c. Calfskins keep very strong. Some Pennsylvania city skins are reported sold in Philadelphia at \$1.45, \$1.85 and \$2.10.

CITY HIDES.—Additional—A car of outside Brooklyn packer native steers sold at something under 16c., believed around 15¾c.

EUROPEAN MARKET.—There are offerings reported of Swedish cows at the equivalent of 15¼c. duty paid basis and late sales are noted at 13¼c. in bond. Manchester, England, hides are now reported to be selling de-horned and this was the last market to hold out on this matter. All English markets are said to be selling in that way now. Some shippers hold Palloy dry calfskins with heads and long shanks at 32c. c. i. f., with 2 per cent. shrinkage guaranteed, but American tanners' counter offers are much lower, being around 28c. Representatives of shippers here state that they expect German tanners will secure the bulk of these descriptions as they are more willing to meet holders in their views.

Boston.

Ohio buffs quoted firm at 13¾@14c., and extremes, 14¼@14¾c. Trade is limited.

Southerns are unchanged at 11½@12c. flat and tanners do not want to bid top price.

COTTON OIL AND SEED SELECTION.

(Concluded from previous page.)

This is an additional emphasis of the value of early maturing cottons. I have found some large boll, heavy seed, high per cent. lint, early maturing varieties, that mature every boll, even the very top bolls about as completely as the lower bolls. Then there are varieties of small boll cottons that always fail to mature to normal size many of the top bolls, and these immature bolls open and are picked, but the lint and seed are immature, weak, short fiber and low percentage of meat, unsuitable for spinning or oil making.

Loss in Impurity of Planting Seed.

A source of great loss to farmers themselves as well as to spinners and oil mills who use the lint and seed, is the impurity of the planting seed; mixed seed produce mixed or uneven lint and seed.

A sample of 881 seed worked out as follows:

	Per cent. of meat.
271 White seed	45
263 Small white seed	48
37 Smooth black seed	61
114 Green seed	52
60 Small black seed with tuft of lint.	58
136 Medium fuzzy brown seed	59
881 Average	53.2

This seed was obtained as a variety from one of the Southeastern experiment stations.

The cotton plant produces much honey, and honey-gathering insects rapidly cross a cotton with a neighboring cotton. Also the gins mix the planting seed, and, therefore, the seed should be frequently renewed by seed selection or by purchase, a small quantity obtained either way to plant a seed patch.

Oil mills can assist farmers in the selection of cotton that is productive, that has all or as many of the important qualities as possible. But only the purest and best seed for seed patches should be distributed by any one. It is easier for one agency to ascertain the merits of varieties, their quality, than for each individual of a large number of farmers to ascertain them correctly and reliably.

There is a psychological effect produced on the mind of the cotton-grower who plants pure seed of desirable qualities; better feeding or fertilizing, better preparation and cultivation and a better product is sure to follow. No man can get up enthusiasm to labor for an ugly runt or scrub, or mongrel. No man likes or will labor very much for an unattractive animal or plant.

A pure variety of cottons has every seed of uniform color. In fuzzy seed cotton an occasional seed may be seen that has the short lint or fuzz removed from one side by the saws, but this does not indicate mixed seed.

The development and cultivation of pure seed having desirable qualities will make the crop more certain, increase the value of the lint and seed for manufacturing; in fact, the combined advantages from several sources, and this without cost to the farmer and oil mill, is capable of amounting to a large extra profit.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

RETSAOF

Chicago Section

Gary, Indiana, seems to have Pittsburg guessing—yes, even figuring.

The average weight of hogs last week was 217 pounds, some twenty pounds lighter than the same period a year ago.

Denmark's hog supply is beyond the normal, Ireland's behind and America's—anywhere the "experts" place it.

Wet grounds, rain checks, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and other frills and furbelows marked or marred last week's baseball news.

Doc Wily and Eddy Guelph are hob-nobbing together now. Neither one of 'em is very particular about the company he keeps, evidently.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,250 net to the buyer. Two were bought by the Board and one sold on the open market last week.

There is nothing strange about packers supporting provisions to a bullish extent when you stop to think what live hogs have been costing them for some time back.

The National Retail Grocers' Association started another "tea scrap" at Portland, Ore., last week and incidentally called the turn on the oleomargarine tax—more power to 'em for this.

Louisville lambs bought by Chicago packers proved a costly purchase. "Bum stuff" about covered the quality received recently. Nevertheless, anything in the sheep and lamb line brings the money these days.

Miller & Hart will shortly commence the erection of a modern packinghouse in Packingtown, the plans and specifications for which are about completed. They expect to have the house in operation by November at the latest.

The Chicago Board of Trade is making it interesting for bucket shops, carrying the war into other States; as, for instance, co-operating with Cincinnati in the recent prosecutions and final convictions of several offenders there.

D. I. DAVIS & CO.
SUGGARERS
WILDER & DAVIS,
PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Thomore Mfg. Co.
226 E. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
W. B. THOMAS, President.

Monday's hog run of approximately 50,000 broke the market a few. Speculators got it where the chicken got the axe. Wise old packer buyers laid low and did not even growl, let alone bark. They are using "Silent" Smith's tactics—let the other fellow talk, and talk.

There is a quiet but nevertheless determined collar-and-elbow match going on between the buyers and sellers of livestock, with betting about even. The sellers are talking advance and the buyers decline, and both put up the best kind of argument in support of their ideas.

Quite a number of encouraging crop reports are coming in from various parts of the country. Nevertheless, July wheat keeps its quota of friends undiminished. Deferred months, however, cannot claim July's list of friends by any means. Provisions are firm and are receiving the support of conservative people.

P. J. Brennan, president of the Independent Packing Company, has purchased a home at No. 4941 Drexel boulevard for about \$40,000. The property consists of land 100 x 200 feet, with a good house and stable thereon. Not many flag stations on the map have Chicago beat either as a business or residence location.

Conservative provision men see no immediate break possible. On the other hand, they are extremely friendly to the list, even with lower live hog prices possible and expected. It must be remembered that packers have been paying something for livestock of all kinds for some time past, and they must get theirs as well as the raiser his.

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, rector of Central Church and prominent among Chicago's hereafter advocates, took issue with an iron beam on the stairway in Orchestra Hall the other evening, resulting in round one for the beam. He was seconded by Prof. Graham Taylor and Rabbi Tobias Shanfarber. The iron beam got the decision on a foul.

Louis Pfaelzer & Sons have bought a site on Halsted street, near 39th, and will erect a modern packinghouse. Heretofore they have confined themselves to cattle and sheep, or rather, young beef and lambs, and have made a record second to none for reliable stuff. Now they are going after the hog end of it, too, and may be relied upon to look up the best live hogs money will buy.

One packer's purchase of a bunch of old 350-pound fatbacks at \$7.82½ got the gang guessing on Tuesday. Most of them concluded it was paramount to an acknowledgment that hogs are scarce. Nice Wiltshire, Cumberland and long-cut ham hogs are selling at an interesting discount. It's a wonder those Johnny Bulls would not wake up now and again, at least once in a decade.

Morris & Company's six-in-hand Clydesdales are creating quite a "stir" in London, England, at the International Horse Show. No doubt E. M., who is there, is enjoying their unprecedented success, as he is a lover of good horses and cattle. T. E. Wilson, vice-president and general manager of Morris & Company, is also pleased, as he is an ardent lover of good horses and owns a splendid string.

ROPE, TWINE AND CORDAGE

As Direct Mill representatives, with a large warehouse stock in Chicago and Kansas City, we are enabled to handle your orders and inquiries to best advantage.

N.B. Radical advances in prices of Cotton and Sisal Products and prospective advances in India Jutes and Hemp Products warrant your anticipation of future wants. Get our prices on Cotton and Jute Sewing and Wrapping Twines, Seine Twine, Sash Cord, Flat and Tubular Braids, Sisal Hide Rope and Tarred Ham Twine, India or Hemp Ham Twine, Cotton Waste. You will find them interesting.

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY, INC.

203 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Members of the American
Meat Packers' Association.

NOTES ON THE LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Farmers are selling lettuce by the ounce and hogs by the pound, water in both cases included. A bear campaign is on, and, by the way, ain't it time? Most of the people in Chicago look, feel and act like vegetarians—and as John L. Sullivan said of the total abstainer, he never knew one of that ilk to be anything else. Likewise a vegetarian was never known to be anything else. But you have to be carnivorous to exist in this old dog of a world, where pretty nearly every one you meet is—putting it mildly—a wolf—or a vampire.

This is a livestock letter, and livestock does not stop at cattle, calves, hogs or sheep—not forgetting the lambs. What business has a "lamb" on this mundane sphere, anyhow? Most everybody knows what meat is worth at retail, or rather what it costs. Beef from 25 cents to 43 stories and basement; pork and bacon—roof off, no limit; and lamb—well, real spring lamb, 1909, draws a better salary than Caruso, and there you are, or rather there you ain't.

Edward Morris and Edward Guelph are in England swapping bouquets with Thomas Lipton, Thomas Dewar and other celebrities. Mr. Swift has just returned from Europe and Pat Roach is talking of making a trip to Ireland, wherever that may be. There are people in Illinois who can vouch for the fact that there were Democrats running around loose at one time in the State, but few have the temerity to go on record that they ever heard of Ireland.

But we are slethering off to one side; in other words, we are digressing. There are some good cattle coming in; young stuff that Louis Pfaelzer and his customers like, and heavy stuff that the big fellows and Eastern buyers bank on. And they are worth around 7½ cents in walking trim. Other kinds of cattle that can be chewed are worth 6¼ to 6½ cents a la Weston.

Hogs are worth 7¼ cents flat, and very flat at that. Calves worth talking about bring 7¼ cents, and lambs—well, anywhere from 9 to 10 cents for woolers and 7 to 9 cents for shorn, so wool evidently is worth money, as also are hides. Jim Poole, probably one of the best livestock authorities in the world and Hegewisch, says that packers are out with the big stick and intend to use it at every opportunity in every channel, and on the other hand shippers are trying their darndest to prevent what must come sooner or later—a liberal supply of livestock of all

kinds. They're worth raising, sure. Remember what Bill Skinner always maintained: "There was never a drought that wasn't broke up by rain."

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, June 9.—The provision trade generally expects to accumulate a line of meats and lard during the months of May and June. This year the disappointing run of hogs, so far, only furnished enough product for the current demand, and although prices are high compared to some years past, we cannot see any reason why this product should not continue to advance, unless we get the long-looked-for increase in receipts of hogs, as the whole world is living on a hand-to-mouth basis and no surplus stocks are in evidence.

COTTON OIL IN SARDINE PACKING.

(Concluded from page 21.)

favorable opportunities to purchase their stocks ahead, but must be content to buy the arachide oil as they need it and use up the stock as fast as possible. Only the best grade of arachide oil is used, and on the present market it is commanding 83 francs (\$16) per hundred kilos (220 pounds).

When approached on the subject of using cottonseed oil for cooking and preserving the fish, most of the sardine packers said that, owing to the fact that cottonseed oil, as such, was not known so well in France, they were afraid the people would not buy sardines put up in tins stamped according to law: "Packed in Cottonseed Oil." They agreed that if the consuming public were properly educated to consider cottonseed oil as a pure, wholesome, edible oil and not as an adulterant—and an article used mostly to mix with other oils, and therefore subject to suspicion—and if they bought it in the shops as cottonseed oil for household use, then they could be counted upon to buy sardines packed in it.

The proprietor of one large retail store has asked to be put in touch with a jobber of cottonseed oil. The proprietor states that he would be glad to give it a trial and offer it to the public in small packages branded "cottonseed oil." He has never handled cottonseed oil as such, nor does he know of any other retail shops selling it. None that the writer visited had ever handled cottonseed oil, selling it to the public as such. Good missionary work along these lines could be done with much benefit to the cottonseed oil trade. Once get the small consumer familiar with the many virtues of cottonseed oil and he will buy it as such from the retailers. The oil will stand the test, and on account of its many merits it should be sold under its own name.

Test of Cottonseed Oil Will Be Made.

Two packers of sardines have agreed to make tests with cottonseed oil in cooking and packing sardines. Samples of "butter oil"

and "winter yellow" will be sent them. The department will be notified of the results of these tests as soon as possible. These two packers state that if they can successfully cook and preserve the fish in cottonseed oil—the best grades of oil being used—they hope to have the co-operation of the American buyers, to whom they will send samples of the fish so packed and from whom they will solicit business. They wish those dealers in America who desire such samples to communicate with them. (The Bureau of Manufactures has the names and addresses of these two firms.)

The firms advise that they now ship a large part of their output to the United States, and if they can find an outlet for a sufficient quantity of sardines packed in cottonseed oil to encourage them in taking on stocks of such oil, they will do all they can to introduce these sardines in France and in Europe. They were pleased with the samples of "butter oil" and "winter yellow" shown them, and think the tests should turn out successfully.

Pure cottonseed oil has an advantage over arachide oil in that it does not deteriorate nearly so quickly, and it can be used many more times in cooking than olive oil. It is a product which should be brought to the attention of the sardine packers everywhere, and the time is now favorable. The names of the two packers in Nantes who will make the experiment, as well as the names of all other packers in this section, have been sent to the Bureau of Manufactures and will be given to those interested on request.

Clyde Machine Works Company

CHICAGO

Manufacturers and Designers of
**Packing House,
Glue, Soap and
Refrigerating Machinery**

RATS AND MICE

**KILLED BY
DANYSZ
VIRUS**
Not a Poison.
Harmless
to other
Animals.

THE VERMIN GO OUTSIDE TO DIE.
Use 1 dozen tubes to every 5,000 square feet of
floor space. Price \$8.00 per dozen tubes.
INDEPENDENT CHEMICAL COMPANY
25 Old Slip, New York City.

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Packinghouse Architect and Engineer

1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Plants Designed, Built and Equipped upon the most approved and modern lines.

Recent work: Plants of John J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Arbogast & Bastian Co., Allentown, Pa.; Matadero de Luyano, Havana, Cuba, and many others. See them!

Consultations on New Buildings or Reconstruction.

John A. Kley in charge of mechanical department

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 31.....	20,224	1,085	41,568	8,185
Tuesday, June 1.....	2,129	4,008	13,926	19,517
Wednesday, June 2.....	19,296	3,506	25,253	11,962
Thursday, June 3.....	4,541	2,259	19,253	15,993
Friday, June 4.....	871	293	15,116	8,096
Saturday, June 5.....	316	3	14,450	5,493
Total last week.....	47,777	11,244	129,605	69,876
Previous week.....	42,277	11,525	161,459	56,740
Cor. week 1908.....	32,607	9,049	128,134	81,131
Cor. week 1907.....	64,716	11,270	147,617	63,776

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 31.....	6,259	18	6,203	415
Tuesday, June 1.....	1,114	259	2,493	552
Wednesday, June 2.....	4,176	99	4,354	450
Thursday, June 3.....	3,309	50	3,265	1,016
Friday, June 4.....	2,422	27	2,696	1,570
Saturday, June 5.....	20		3,199	
Total last week.....	17,300	453	22,383	4,003
Previous week.....	15,766	1,001	42,505	1,390
Cor. week 1908.....	13,022	629	28,220	19,723
Cor. week 1907.....	29,292	383	23,257	4,085

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 5, 1909.....	1,129,302	3,384,171	1,405,327
Same period, 1908.....	1,241,599	3,916,116	1,489,629

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 5, 1909.....	471,000
Week previous.....	536,000
Year ago.....	555,000
Two years ago.....	590,000
Year to June 5, 1909.....	11,528,000
Same period, 1908.....	13,530,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 5, 1909.....	133,000	362,500	138,700
Week ago.....	119,600	427,400	126,300
Year ago.....	107,100	414,200	159,700
Two years ago.....	192,700	427,300	149,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 5:			
Armour & Co.....		24,200	
Swift & Co.....		17,300	
E. & S. Co.....		12,700	
Morris & Co.....		8,500	
Anglo-American.....		6,100	
Byrd & Lunham.....		9,900	
Hammond.....		8,400	
Western P. Co.....		5,800	
Boore & Co.....		5,800	
Roberts & Oake.....		4,100	
Others.....		12,100	
Totals.....		111,700	
Previous week.....		128,100	
Same week 1908.....		106,000	
Same week 1907.....		134,300	
Year to June 5, 1909.....		2,487,900	
Same period, 1908.....		2,988,900	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week June 5, 1909.....	\$6.50	\$7.42	\$6.20
Last week.....	6.60	7.34	6.40
Year ago.....	6.70	5.50	4.35
Two years ago.....	5.95	6.24	6.35
Three years ago.....	5.15	6.46	5.69

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$6.50@7.25
Medium to good steers.....	5.50@6.50
Common to fair steers.....	4.25@5.50
Native yearlings.....	5.75@7.00
Plain to fancy cows.....	5.50@5.80
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.50@5.00
Common to choice stockers.....	3.60@4.50
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	3.75@5.50
Canners and cutters.....	3.00@4.25
Bulls, good to choice.....	2.25@3.25
Butcher's butts.....	4.00@5.00
Heavy calves.....	3.90@4.40
Calves, good to choice.....	3.50@5.25
Calves, good to choice.....	7.00@7.15

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.70@7.82½
Good to choice med. weight butchers.....	7.60@7.80
Good to choice light, 170@200 lbs.....	7.40@7.60
Medium-weight mixed.....	7.35@7.60
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.50@7.70
Pigs, 65 to 90 lbs.....	4.50@6.25
Rough sows and coarse stags.....	7.00@7.25
Heavy hogs, 260 to 450 lbs.....	4.50@5.00

SHEEP.

Good to choice spring lambs.....	\$8.00@9.35
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@7.25
Feeding wethers.....	4.00@5.00
Western fed lambs.....	8.00@9.25
Clipped yearlings.....	5.75@7.40
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Shorn wethers.....	5.00@6.50
Shorn ewes.....	4.75@6.25
Fed lambs.....	6.50@8.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$19.90	\$19.95	\$19.82½	\$19.85
September.....	20.00	20.05	19.92½	19.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.32½	11.35	11.30	11.32½
September.....	11.40	11.47½	11.40	11.42½
October.....	11.40	11.47½	11.40	11.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.62½
September.....	10.67½	10.72½	10.65	10.67½

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.

No market.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1909.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	19.90	20.00	19.85	19.85
September.....	19.97½	20.15	19.97½	20.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.45	11.52½	11.40	11.45
September.....	11.47½	11.62½	11.47½	11.57½
October.....	11.47½	11.62½	11.47½	11.52½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.70
September.....	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.75

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1909.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	19.95	20.07½	19.95	20.07½
September.....	20.05	20.20	20.05	20.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.52½	11.67½	11.52½	11.65
September.....	11.60	11.72½	11.60	11.72½
October.....	11.57½	11.70	11.57½	11.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.70	10.85	10.70	10.85
September.....	10.75	10.90	10.75	10.87½
October.....	10.77½	10.77½	10.72½	

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.07	20.10	19.95	19.95
September.....	20.20	20.25	20.07	20.07
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.67	11.67	11.50	11.50
September.....	11.80	11.80	11.57	11.57
October.....	11.75	11.75	11.55	11.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.87	10.87	10.75	10.75
September.....	10.90	10.90	10.75	10.75

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	19.90	20.05	19.90	20.05
September.....	20.02½	20.22½	20.02½	20.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.45	11.60	11.45	11.60
September.....	11.52½	11.65	11.50	11.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.70	10.90	10.70	10.90
September.....	10.70	10.87½	10.70	10.87½

Tbid. Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	17	@21
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	24	@27
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@16
Beef Stew.....	10	@10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	6	@6
Round Steaks.....	16	@16
Round Roasts.....	14	@14
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rollad Roast.....	14	@15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	16	@16
Legs, fancy.....	24	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Shoulders.....	15	@15
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	28	@28
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	17	@17
Stew.....	10	@10
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	15½	@15½
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@22

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	15	@15
Pork Chops.....	16	@17
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	32	@32
Pork Butts.....	10	@10
Spare Ribs.....	7	@7
Diapers.....	9	@9
Hocks.....	6	@6
Pigs' Heads.....	12	@12
Leaf Lard.....		

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12	@13
Fore Quarters.....	8	@10
Legs.....	13	@15
Breasts.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	@12½
Cutlets.....	20	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8	@8
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bone.....	1½	@1½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14	@14
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	60	@65
Calfskins, over 15 lbs.....	12½	@12½

THE

TRADE

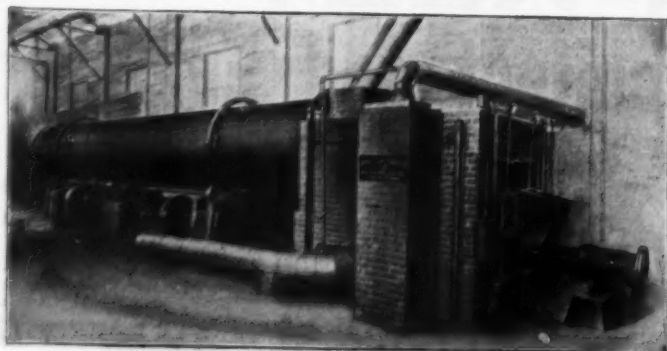
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American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	@11
Native steers, medium	9 1/4 @ 10
Heifers, good	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Cows	8 3/4 @ 9 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	@12
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 8 1/4

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Steer Chucks	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	@ 6 1/4
Medium Plates	@ 5
Steer Plates	@ 5 1/4
Cow Rounds	8 1/4 @ 9
Steer Rounds	@ 10 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12 1/4
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 21
Strip Loins	@ 8
Sirloin Butts	@ 12
Shoulder Clods	@ 7
Balls	@ 10
Rump Butts	7 @ 10
Trimnings	@ 5
Shank	@ 4 1/4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 13
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 11
Loin Ends, cow	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 6
Flank Steak	7 @ 11
Hind Shanks	@ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/4
Hearts	@ 4
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 16
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 4 1/2
Kidneys, each	@ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcase Veal	@ 8 1/4
Light Carcase	@ 8 3/4
Good Carcase	@ 11 1/4
Good Saddle	@ 13 1/4
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 10

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 40
Plucks	@ 25
Heads, each	@ 10

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 13 1/4
Good Caul	@ 14 1/4
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 16
Saddles, Caul	@ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 12
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 17
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 13
Good Sheep	@ 13 1/4
Medium Saddle	@ 14
Good Saddle	@ 15
Medium Racks	@ 10
Good Racks	@ 12
Mutton Legs	@ 14
Mutton Stew	@ 9
Mutton Loins	@ 14
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/4 @ 10
Pork Loins	@ 12
Leaf Lard	@ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 20
Spare Ribs	@ 6 1/2
Butts	@ 10 1/2
Hocks	@ 8
Trimnings	@ 6 1/2
Tails	@ 5
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 8 1/4
Pigs' Heads	@ 5
Blind Bones	@ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	@ 5
Neck Bones	@ 2 1/4
Skinned Shoulders	@ 10
Pork Hearts	@ 3 1/4
Pork Kidneys	@ 3
Pork Tongues	@ 9
Strip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 4 1/4
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	@ 11
Hams	@ 12
Calas	@ 8
Bellies	@ 11 1/4
Shoulders	@ 10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/4
Choice Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Vienna	@ 10

Frankfurters	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8
Tongue	@ 10
White Tongue	@ 10
Mixed Sausage	@ 10 1/4
Prepared Sausage	@ 11 1/4
New England Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11 1/4
Berliner Sausage	@ 10
Boneless Sausage	@ 14 1/4
Oxford Sausage	@ 14 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 9
Garlic Sausage	@ 9
Smoked Sausage	@ 9
Farm Sausage	@ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9 1/4
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 19
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 20
Holstein	@ 12 1/4
Mettwurst, New	@ 15
Farmer	@ 18
Monarque Cervelat	@ 18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.00
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 14.50
Plate Beef	@ 14.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 11.00
Beef Hams	@ 12.00
Rump Butts	@ 19.25
Mess Pork	@ 21.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 20.00
Family Back Pork	@ 17.25
Bean Pork	@ 17.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 13 1/4
Pure lard	@ 12 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 46
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/4 @ 18
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 12 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 12 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 12 1/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Regular Plates	@ 10 1/4
Short Clears	@ 9
Butts	@ 9 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 14 1/4
Skinned Hams	@ 13 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 22
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 13
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 16 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	@ 18
Dried Beef Insides	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 19 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 20 1/4
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 20 1/4
Boiled Calas	@ 14
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 19
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 14

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 16
Export Rounds	@ 20
Middles, per set	@ 20
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 3 1/4
Hog casings, as packed	@ 30
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 60
Hog middles, per set	@ 18
Hog bungs, export	@ 18
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef wessands	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 40
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.37 1/2
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.10
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.27 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	\$240.00 @ \$245.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 68.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	@ 25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 11.65
Prime steam, loose	@ 11.22 1/2
Leaf	@ 11 1/2
Compound	@ 8
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 13

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	13 1/2 @ 14
Oleo No. 2	13 @ 13 1/4
Mutton	13 @ 13 1/4
Tallow	5 @ 8 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	83 @ 85
Extra No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 55
No. 1 lard oil	40 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	47 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	13 1/4 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo stock	11 1/2 @ 12
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	52 @ 55
Corn oil, house	@ 4.20

TALLOW.

Elible	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Prime city	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
No. 1 Country	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4
Packers' prime	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4

GREASES.

White, choice	4 @ 4 1/4
White, "A"	3 1/4 @ 4
White, "B"	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Bone	3 @ 3 1/2
House	4 1/4 @ 5
Yellow	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Brown	4 1/4 @ 4 3/4
Garbage Grease	nom. @ 4 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	41 @ 41 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade	40 1/4 @ 41
Soap stock, bbls., concn. 62@55% f. a.	3 @ 3 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% f. a.	1.75 @ 1.80

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.77 @ .82 1/4
Oak pork barrels	.90 @ .92 1/4
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.17 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 1/4 @ 5

Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/4

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.35
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	1.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	1.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 9.

BEEF STEER CATTLE.—Monday, with receipts of cattle 18,671, sellers started out asking an advance of 10@15c. per cwt., and expected to get strong to 10c. higher prices, but to their surprise, buyers were slow to start, and when they did, it was late in the forenoon and they were very indifferent. With the exception of a few heavy cattle and a few prime yearlings, which ruled steady, market averaged weak to 10c. lower. Tuesday, with receipts 2,262 cattle, there were only a few native steers on sale, as the majority of the receipts consisted of fed Texas cattle, butcher stuff and calves, and what few native steers were here sold slowly. Today (Wednesday), with receipts estimated at 13,000, market opened active and 10c. higher on good cattle; other grades strong. After urgent orders were filled, trade ruled a trifle easy and market was weakest at the close. The light and medium weight, short-fed steers, which have been selling higher in proportion than the good kinds during the past couple of months, are being neglected; packers claiming they can buy the meal-fed Texas steers, which are coming freely, from 50@75c. per cwt. lower than light native cattle, and they show \$1 per cwt. cheaper in the beef.

While we expect to see present prices well maintained on good, ripened, well-fed, corn-fed steers, we expect a gradual decline on other grades. A little later, we will be getting liberal receipts of grass cattle from the local States as well as the Southwest, which will help along the decline.

HOGS.—We continue to have a "corking" hog market, bulk to-day selling \$7.50@7.75, top of the market \$7.85. These prices are the highest of the season. We anticipate a very high hog market during the near future, and expect the high point to be reached within the next 20 to 30 days, and shippers are strongly advised to market anything in the hog line as fast as ready and take advantage of the "toppy" prices prevailing. In the course of three or four weeks we are looking for some increase in receipts, and it will not take much increase to turn prices to a little lower level, as they are selling extremely high now.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Beginning with this week, trade in the sheep house took on renewed life and activity. To-day's prices are 25@60c. per cwt. higher than the close of last week. The first "rangers" of the season arrived to-day, consisting of a consignment from the State of Washington, sheep and yearlings; bulk of the yearlings still carried their lamb teeth, and sold at 7½c. per lb., with the wethers at 6c., and while these rangers were extra good for this time of year, the prices they brought will likely encourage liberal shipments of stock ready for market, and a little later, we expect a decline. Good to prime wethers are quotable at \$5.75@6.50; fair to best ewes at \$5.50@6; good to prime clipped lambs at \$7.75@8.75; best spring lambs at \$8.50@9.25; range yearlings, \$7.25@7.50; range wethers, \$5.75@6.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, June 8.

Cattle receipts are several thousand head less first two days this week than same days last week, and there is a larger percentage of grass stuff included this week. The result is that fed grades are selling stronger this week, and grass cattle 10 to 15c. lower for the two days, yesterday and to-day. Top steers to-day sold at \$7.00, as high as any time this spring, and fed cattle are considered strong to 10c. higher than yesterday, with the chances good for them to continue to sell at stiff prices. Owners are receiving strong encouragement from the out-

look and the extremely high price of hogs is an added element of safety in holding cattle on feed. On the other hand, buyers will make attempts to secure grass cattle cheaper as the supply of same increases, especially as the early grass cattle are lacking in quality as a general rule. Fed steers range from \$5.25 to \$7.00, and choice fed cows are scarce; range this week on cows at \$2.75 to \$5.25, a few fancy heifers included around \$6.50, bulk of heifers \$4.00 to \$5.90, bulls \$3.25 to \$5.00, calves \$4.50 to \$7.00. Stocker and feeder trade is increasing, and prices are lower this week, especially on stock cattle; stock steers at \$3.75 to \$5.25, feeders at \$5.00 to \$5.25, half fat steers up to \$5.75.

Hog run to-day is 16,000 head, light for this season of the year, when the heavy June runs are usually appearing on the markets. The provisions market shows the most remarkable features ever known at this season, and the steady improvement in prices has been based on the supply and demand, a legitimate basis that should be lasting, although, of course, subject to an occasional rebound. Market to-day is 5c. higher, closing at the best point; top heavy hogs at \$7.45 to \$7.60, medium weights \$7.30 to \$7.55, light hogs \$6.90 to \$7.40.

Sheep and lambs had a backset last week, but prices are stronger this week, spring lambs up 15 to 25 cents to-day, best ones at \$8.75. Clipped lambs are scarce, but are worth up to \$7.75, wethers at \$6.25 for extreme tops. Natives make up a good share of the supply, and of course represent a wide variety as to quality. Fat goats bring \$3.75 to \$4.25, thin goats for the country, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Purchases by local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,972	12,617	4,658
Fowler	1,923	.....	1,353
S. & S.	4,818	10,702	3,436
Swift	5,775	11,749	5,247
Cudahy	2,952	9,002	4,576
Morris & Co.	5,050	9,509	3,573
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	577	75	.....
Butchers	281	304	50

Total 26,348 54,048 22,893

On outside order last week the following purchases were made: B. Balling, 40 cattle; Bauman & Gosnell, 51 cattle; Hiel Packing Company, 787 hogs; Independent Packing Company, 615 cattle; L. Levi, 45 cattle; J. K. McCarthy, 252 cattle; Kingan Packing Company, 283 hogs; John Morrell, 32 cattle; Moog & Greenwald, 167 cattle; New York Butchers, 536 cattle; J. B. Offutt, 118 cattle; Peoria Packing Company, 28 cattle; John Parrott, 119 cattle; Simms, 47 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Company, 1,150 hogs; Sinclair Packing Company, 293 cattle; J. Stern & Sons, 436 cattle; E. Storm, 36 cattle; Swift, 478 hogs, and Watkins & Landers, 759 hogs.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, June 8.

Cattle took a 10@15c. drop last week despite the fact that receipts were by no means excessive. On account of the indifferent and bearish tone to reports from Eastern beef and cattle markets, all classes of buyers were insisting on lower figures and the trade was dull throughout. This was especially true of the heavier cattle, while fat, light and handy weight beefs were in very good demand throughout. So far this week there has been some improvement but the undertone to the trade is far from strong. Prices range from \$5.25 to \$6.85 with the bulk of the fair to good beef steers at a range of \$5.90 @6.40. Fat heifers are selling about as well as a week ago but buyers are taking off 50@75c. as compared with a week ago on the grassy stuff. Choice fed heifers are quoted up to \$6.00 or better, but most of the grassy and partly fattened cows are selling around \$3.00@4.00.

Hogs made a new high mark last week, showing a 30@35c. advance over the week previous. Supplies have not been quite as heavy as a year ago, but weights and quality are better than at that time, and the demand from both local packers and Eastern buyers continues keen. Heavy weights are still at the top and lights at the bottom of the list, but the range appears to be narrowing down somewhat. With 12,000 hogs here to-day, the market was strong to a nickel higher. Tops brought \$7.55 as against \$7.42 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.25@7.50, as against \$7.00 @7.25 a week ago.

Hardly enough sheep are coming to afford an adequate idea as to the condition of the market or as to quotations. All the packers are anxious for the stuff and are having muttons shipped here from other points. There will be very little doing in this line until the Western grassers begin to move along in July. Quotations on clipped sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$7.75@8.25; fair to good lambs, \$7.25@7.75; good to choice light yearlings, \$6.25@6.75; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$5.75@6.25; good to choice wethers, \$6.00@6.50; fair to good wethers, \$5.50@6.00; good to choice ewes, \$5.85@6.40; fair to good ewes, \$5.50@5.90; culls and bucks, \$2.00@5.00.

Quotations on woolled lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$8.75@9.25; fair to good lambs, \$8.35@8.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., June 7, 1909.

The volume of cattle arriving at Western markets has not shown any material change during the last week except in the increased proportion of stock that shows the effect of feeding on grass. So far as the fat steer market is concerned, there has been little change in prices. Hot weather has caused extremely heavy weights to become unpopular and unless they are of prime quality, prices are a shade lower. But good fat corn steers of light and medium weight are continuing to sell at unchanged prices. There is a much wider range in values due to the coming on of the grassy cattle. Prime strong weight steers sold up to \$7.10 last week and a very good kind made \$6.90 to-day. Bulk of beef steers, however, are selling in a range of \$5.75 to \$6.40, but with an increasing proportion of light weights selling down around \$5.50.

Hog supplies are not meeting the expectations of the trade. Considerable increase has been confidently predicted, but it is failing to show up, although quality of hogs coming appears to indicate that the country has fair supplies. Prices have got away from the packers and have been working up rapidly until practically everything is selling above \$7, with tops to-day making \$7.55 and the bulk \$7.25@7.50. There is considerable of bull sentiment in the trade and 8c. hogs are freely talked in stock yards' circles.

The market for sheep and lambs is not being liberally supplied at Western stock yards at present. Kentucky and Tennessee are furnishing fair supplies of lambs to Chicago and the Eastern markets, but all river points are getting but few. Some grass stock is beginning to arrive from the Southwest, but it will be several weeks before the supplies will begin to enlarge at river markets.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JUNE 7, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	515	7,837
Boston	1,400	2,115
Philadelphia	1,128	—
Montreal	3,041	—
Exports to—		
London	2,601	7,404
Liverpool	2,006	2,568
Glasgow	343	—
Manchester	260	—
Bristol	790	—
Totals to all ports	6,060	9,972
Totals to all ports last week	8,314	8,431

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 11.—The market was quiet but steadily held. New Western steam, \$12; city steam, \$11.75; refined, Continent, \$12.25; South American, \$12.75; do., kegs, \$13.75; compounds, \$8@8.25.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, June 11 (By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 93s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 92s. 6d.; shoulders, 53s.; hams, short clear, 56s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 59s. 6d.; short ribs, 62s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 62s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 61s. 6d.; backs, 59s. 6d.; bellies, 62s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 31s. Rosin, common, 8s. Lard, spot, prime Western, 58s. 6d. American refined, 28-lb. pails, 59s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 59s. 6d.; do., colored, 59s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 57¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 7½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 24s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was active and rallied sharply from the late break of Thursday on small movement of hogs.

Tallow.

The market showed no change and demand is slow.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet and steadily held at 13¼c. bid for oleo.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again easier, with further liquidation in the near position. Early prices for prime yellow, June, \$5.70@5.76; July, \$5.76@5.77; August, \$5.87@5.94; September, \$6.01@6.04; October, \$5.95@6.01; November, \$5.68@5.73; December, \$5.50@5.57; January, \$5.41@5.49.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 4.—Hogs weak, 5c. to 10c. lower; sales, \$7.20@7.60; light weights, \$6.80@7.40; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.05@7.70; heavies, \$7.15@7.80; rough heavies, \$7.15@7.35; Yorkers, \$7.25@7.30; pigs, \$6@6.80. Cattle steady; heaves, \$5.20@7.25; cows and heifers, \$2.40@6.25; Texas steers, \$4.60@6.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@5.50; Westerns, \$4.75@6.30. Sheep steady to 10c. lower; natives, \$5.75@6.10; Westerns, \$3.75@6.15; yearlings, \$6@7.15; lambs, \$7.25@8.20; Western lambs, \$5.75@8.20.

Kansas City, June 11.—Hog market slow at \$6.50@7.60.

St. Louis, June 11.—Hogs lower, at \$5.25@5.75.

East Buffalo, June 11.—Hogs lower, at \$7.50@8; pigs, \$7.30.

Cleveland, June 11.—Hogs lower, at \$7.50@7.75.

Indianapolis, June 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.15@7.90.

Omaha, June 11.—Hogs slow, \$7.15@7.60. Peoria, June 11.—Hog market slow; 10c. lower; light, \$6.70@7.25; mixed, \$6.95@7.55; heavy, \$7@7.65. Cattle market steady; receipts fair.

East Liberty, O., June 11.—Cattle steady and unchanged. Hogs active; heavy, \$7.85@7.90; medium, \$7.70@7.75; pigs, \$7.15@7.25. Sheep steady; quote sheep, \$2@5.40; lambs, \$4@6.50; veal calves, \$5.50@8.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 10.—Oleo business this week has become considerably more active. Prices have gone to a lower level, and Europe has shown considerable appetite to buy oleo, but there is no outlook for an immediate advance in price for this article. Business in neutral lard continues very well for all grades. The high lard market keeps the price of neutral lard up. The production of neutral lard is most moderate, and the outlook is that there will be a good, active neutral lard market right along through the season, and when the butter markets in Europe commence to show an advance towards July, there is likely to be a very good business in all raw material for butterine making.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 10.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5¼c. lb.; talc, 13¼@1½c. lb.; silicex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; boride of lime in casks \$1.50, drums \$1.40 and barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4¼@4¾c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5¼@6c. lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks 15@1800 lbs. each, 5½c. lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 15@1800 lbs. each, 5½c. lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels 4@500 lbs. each, 6¼c. lb.; palm kernel oil, 6¼@7c. lb.; green olive oil, \$1.20 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1.40@1.50 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½@7¾c. lb.; peanut oil, 65@70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7@7¼c.; Cochiti coconut oil, 7¼@7½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 5.85c. lb.; corn oil, 5@5.10c. lb.

Prime tallow in hhd's., 5½c. lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼@6½c. lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6¼c. lb.; oleo stearine, 13¼@13½c. lb.; house grease, 5¼@5½c. lb.; brown grease, 5@5¼c. lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼@5½c. lb.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending June 5, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,477
Kansas City	26,348
Omaha	13,051
St. Joseph	7,022
Cudahy	586
Sioux City	2,523
South St. Paul	2,150
Indianapolis	3,561
New York and Jersey City	10,532
Fort Worth	11,665
Philadelphia	5,028

HOGS.

Chicago	107,222
Kansas City	64,048
Omaha	51,786
St. Joseph	35,927
Cudahy	14,869
Sioux City	26,985
Ottumwa	13,814
Cedar Rapids	12,083
South St. Paul	14,770
Indianapolis	17,622
New York and Jersey City	30,641
Fort Worth	14,341
Philadelphia	3,378

SHEEP.

Chicago	65,873
Kansas City	22,993
Omaha	8,061
St. Joseph	5,465
Cudahy	125
Sioux City	258
South St. Paul	1,400
Indianapolis	1,024
New York and Jersey City	43,105
Fort Worth	2,933
Philadelphia	10,634

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	14,450	1,500
Kansas City	500	3,221	100
St. Louis	150	11,800	1,200
Omaha	100	7,000	700
St. Joseph	100	5,200	1,000
Fort Worth	100	800	—
Cincinnati	177	1,594	814
E. Buffalo	125	1,600	400
Pittsburg	200	4,800	1,700
Indianapolis	—	6,000	—
Milwaukee	—	4,085	—
Peoria	—	700	—

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.

Chicago	19,000	47,509	14,000
Kansas City	13,000	10,047	6,000
St. Louis	8,100	6,797	6,600
Omaha	3,000	6,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,200	2,400	—
Fort Worth	4,800	2,600	400
Cincinnati	1,851	3,153	1,361
E. Buffalo	3,250	9,600	4,800
Pittsburg	1,900	9,500	4,500
Indianapolis	—	3,000	—
Milwaukee	—	2,472	—
Peoria	—	9,000	—
New York	4,774	9,355	16,427

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1909.

Chicago	2,500	15,589	12,000
Kansas City	10,000	15,076	4,000
St. Louis	5,800	9,928	9,000
Omaha	3,800	11,200	3,500
St. Joseph	2,500	6,500	200
Sioux City	1,000	5,200	—
Fort Worth	2,000	1,300	400
Cincinnati	121	2,321	840
E. Buffalo	200	1,600	280
Pittsburg	—	1,500	1,000
Indianapolis	—	8,000	—
Milwaukee	—	4,079	—
Peoria	—	1,700	—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1909.

Chicago	13,000	28,030	15,000
Kansas City	7,800	14,445	8,000
St. Louis	2,200	13,374	5,000
Omaha	3,400	14,000	2,500
St. Joseph	1,500	6,000	—
Sioux City	1,200	6,500	—
Cincinnati	700	3,312	3,500
E. Buffalo	100	1,600	800
Pittsburg	—	6,500	700
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—
Milwaukee	—	8,292	—
Peoria	—	1,200	—

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.

Chicago	5,500	24,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,500	14,000	4,000
St. Louis	2,000	8,838	3,000
Omaha	3,600	11,200	1,000
St. Joseph	5,000	12,000	6,000
Sioux City	—	—	—
Fort Worth	2,500	3,200	2,000
Cincinnati	136	2,337	909
E. Buffalo	100	3,200	400
Pittsburg	—	4,000	—
Indianapolis	—	6,000	—
Milwaukee	—	4,028	—
Peoria	—	2,000	—
New York	1,395	1,726	4,720

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

Chicago	1,500	23,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	1,000	8,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,925	14,058	1,500
St. Joseph	600	6,000	500
Sioux City	—	—	—
Fort Worth	1,300	1,700	300
Pittsburg	1,300	3,600	—
Indianapolis	—	1,000	—
Cleveland	—	3,500	—
Peoria	—	1,300	—

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 7, 1909.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,297	—	5,581	28,810	11,617
Sixtieth street	2,883	40	8,107	548	—
Fourth street	—	—	—	—	13,924
Lehigh Valley	4,268	—	1,370	13,700	—
Weehawken	280	—	—	—	—
West Shore	1,494	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	04	151	47	5,100
Totals	11,243	104	15,208	43,105	30,641
Totals last week	11,264	102	13,742	44,000	33,458

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,190
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	1,440
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	1,132
Schwartzchild & Ss. Minnetonka	255	1,100
J. Shamberg & Ss. Minnetonka	200	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,525
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	550
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	900
Total exports	515	7,857
Total exports last week	1,187	7,498

Retail Section

THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND ADVERTISING

How and Why the Dealer Can Make Money Through Publicity

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II.—NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth of a series of articles on Retail Advertising, which should be of interest to every wide-awake butcher. Though it deals with the retail trade, its points are as well worth the attention of wholesalers and others, to whom advertising can be made as much of a profit-earner as it can to the retailer.]

There is no advertising like newspaper advertising, but when you begin advertising in the newspaper, pick out the good newspaper.

You want to reach the class of people who have money to spend. The class of people who have the most money are what we call by courtesy the better class. The better class of people read the better class of newspapers. If you are after the Socialists and the park bench crowd, get into the sensational press. If you have lots of money, get into all the papers that can show you good, big circulation, circulation that circulates—but get into the good papers, anyway.

Now, be it known, every newspaper and every other publication that carries advertising claims to have a good circulation. Some know better than to claim a big circulation, but when they are so utterly low that it is no use even to claim that it's large, then they say that its quality makes up for its lack of size. Well, maybe so, but see that it is so.

Start with the best paper for your use, the paper which reaches the most people of the sort you want to reach. When you have that paper working satisfactorily and want to reach out farther, then take the next best paper, and so on, but when it gets down to one that will not produce results commensurate with the cost, stop.

Your location in the town may make a difference with your choice of a medium. If you are in position to secure the factory trade, then your first choice of papers ought to be the papers that will get that trade. First go after the trade that will come easiest. That is working along the line of the least resistance.

It is the need for working along that line that makes it wise for you to consider the newspapers as the first and best of store advertising mediums. You can reach more consumers for the same amount of money and reach them oftener through the newspaper columns than in any other way.

Space and Kind of Copy.

There are thousands of people who are eligible to trade at your store, and many of them, a large per cent., you cannot reach in any other way than through the newspaper. The paper is run for your benefit as an advertiser. Take advantage of it. It pays its way into places you could not send your advertising otherwise. Get aboard!

How much space are you using or going to use? Are you running a fairly large space every other issue or a smaller one every issue? Are you a beginner, or an expert? In

any case you are working to get ahead. You want to be able to make it profitable to use larger space. You want to use larger space now to increase your profits.

Don't be in a hurry to increase your space until you have succeeded in writing or getting written the best possible copy for the space you already have.

People are looking the advertisements over constantly. They are as anxious to find bargains as you are to sell them. First, see that you have some values that are attractive—something that will be a reward for diligence when the newspaper reader has found and read the ad. Then do your best to make the reader see the ad, even if trying to escape it. The good ad. is the ad. that not only attracts attention, but also holds it and then makes the reader want the goods.

If there is a secret of a good advertisement, that secret is the ability to make the reader want the goods. If the reader reaches that stage, he or she is yours, barring accidents and a too sharp competitor.

Amount to Spend in Advertising.

The matter of the amount you are to spend for newspaper advertising begins with the total appropriation you are going to make for all kinds of advertising. If your store is a large one, you are probably using year in and year out 2 or 3 per cent. of the gross receipts. If it is not very large, unless you are the rare exception, you are probably spending a good deal less than that.

Two per cent. of the gross is a fair estimate as a general rule, but no rule is good for every one. If you are just getting a foothold, you must use more space. If you are well established and competition is not very lively, you can use less. Some merchants use on an average of very close to 5 per cent. and do not consider it too high.

Whether you use most of this in newspapers, or none of it, depends upon local conditions. A small store in a large city cannot make it profitable to use the dailies. A large store in a small city can find nothing that will do the work and get the results that the papers will.

As a general rule it is safe to say that the money should be put into the newspapers as long as there is good newspaper opportunity unused, and by that I mean as long as there is a class or a section valuable to your store which is not already being covered.

When you can see no place in the newspaper's jurisdiction where you can increase your advertising expense profitably, then leave the newspaper appropriation as it is and seek other mediums.

The size of your space also depends upon the amount of money you spend along that line. Still there is easily such a thing as taking more space in a paper than is neces-

sary. Up to a certain point in any paper, the larger the space the more business it will get you. After that point, you are paying more money for what will not bring in proportionate returns.

(To be continued.)

BUTCHERS REFUSE LONG CREDITS.

The retail butchers of Superior, Wis., have decided to adopt a new credit system which they claim is not only for the benefit of the consumers but will better conditions for the trade. They have agreed that all bills shall be settled in full every 30 days, otherwise they will be forced to discontinue credit and deal on a strictly cash basis, as their debts to wholesalers are paid weekly. A notice to this effect was posted in each market.

NEW ORLEANS BUTCHERS' ABATTOIR.

The New Orleans Butchers' Co-operative Abattoir Co., Ltd., is an organization formed several years ago to conduct a union abattoir for butchers who handle locally-killed meat. The concern has about 250 stockholders, all of whom are said to be New Orleans retailers. As its name implies, it is operated on a co-operative basis. At the recent annual meeting John B. Louis was re-elected president of the company and the following board was chosen without opposition: John B. Louis, Henry Maumus, F. Moliter, Anthony Fry, Sr., R. Lafontaine, Auguste Guizerix, Julien Dutrey, Joseph Weber, E. H. Wischan, M. T. Rouede, Eugene Braquet, Jr., Greg. de Revna, Jr., P. Despau, Eugene Ballas, John M. Bopp, John Beaubay, August Latour, Phil J. Backus, August Maillian, Rene Rorio, Cyril Adoret, A. Stoltz, J. Marcian, Ed Merlas, L. E. Retif, Sr., Paul Desbon.

SMILE AND DO BUSINESS.

There are about as many kinds of smiles as cuss words, but everybody likes the cheerful smile. Every person engaged in business, whether proprietor, salesman or delivery boy, should cultivate the cheerful smile, for it is contagious, and no customers are quite so good as cheerful customers. Keep them feeling good and you will get most of their trade, and a great factor in making them feel good is to greet them with a cheerful smile. Any kind of a smile is better than no smile at all, but the smile which looks like it came from a heart full of good feelings for the balance of the world, and the customer at hand in particular, is the kind that makes the lasting impression.

From the viewpoint of the customer the people who are in business never have any troubles to contend with, so the smile is expected, and if not forthcoming the man is likely to be put down as grouchy. And who will trade with a grouchy man in preference to one who is always cheerful?

Another thing, the business man must sell his stock in trade if he is to make money, so he has every reason to smile when people come into his place of business to trade him cash for the merchandise he has purchased expressly to sell.

NOW IS THE TIME

MR. RETAIL BUTCHER, to put in a small refrigerating machine, if you have not done it already. The hot season is at hand, your box needs to be kept good and cold all the time to prevent spoiling your meats, **AND YOU KNOW WHAT ICE COSTS!** Why be a victim of **THE ICE SITUATION?** Do what dozens of your fellow shop butchers have done.

PUT IN A "BRUNSWICK"

It is the simplest and the easiest to operate. It is cheaper and cleaner than ice, and **IT SAVES ITS COST IN TRIMMINGS.** You know what that means, don't you? — — —

WRITE FOR INFORMATION TO THE

Brunswick Refrigerating Company

New Brunswick, N. J.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Marley Bros. are opening a new meat market at York, Neb.

L. A. Winchell is opening a department store in Greeley, Neb., in which he will have a meat department.

May & Filby have succeeded to the meat business of J. E. Filby, in Bridgeport, Neb.

The City Meat Market has engaged in business at 304 West Main street, Cherryvale, Kas.

W. F. Wilson has sold his meat market in Chanute, Kas., to William and John Barnes.

Chas. Aurand has purchased the business of the Capital Meat Market in McPherson, Kas.

O. Frankenfield has sold his meat business in Plainville, Kas., to J. G. Plug.

C. M. Nicholas has purchased the business of the Lily Meat Market in Horton, Kas.

E. M. Bird has added a stock of groceries to his meat business in Arkansas City, Kas.

F. K. Stumbo is now in charge of the meat market of Bowers & Alderson in Pittsburg, Kas.

Harry H. Kingsley has purchased the meat business of Fred Ernst, in Cadillac, Mich.

Al. Myers has sold his interest in the meat business of Myers & Kinne in Hastings, Mich. Clarence Kinne will continue alone.

Middleton & Slagle have engaged in the meat business in Coquille, Ore.

Nunn & Fon have sold their meat market in Nooksack, Wash., to Fred Tillbury.

M. Grarton has moved his meat market in Ephrata, Wash., into new quarters.

Ewart & Vogelmann have been succeeded in the meat business in Harrison, Idaho, by Ewart & Keisner.

J. B. McAtee has succeeded to the meat business of Heisler & McAtee in Dufur, Ore.

Alfred Robinson has sold his meat business in Elmhurst, Cal., to Wm. Eberlein.

Henry Baker, a retired meat dealer of Franklin, Pa., died at his home this week.

G. S. Peters has purchased the business of the West Kootenai Butcher Co. in Nelson, B. C.

Patrick J. Wynne died this week at his home, 170 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was for many years in the butcher business.

Peter Bower has sold his meat business at Attica, N. Y., to A. Timm.

W. M. Bentley and Frank Bills have assumed the management of the meat market in the Turner Block, at Horsehead, N. Y.

W. S. Burk has opened a new meat market at Chester, Pa.

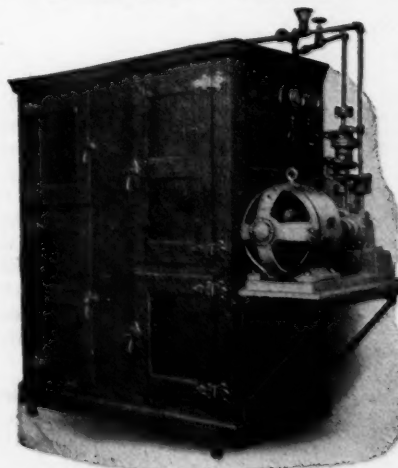
Perkins & Machen have purchased the business of the Wendling Market in Wendling, Ore.

The Master Butchers' Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Julian Hugenard; vice-president, D. Weller; secretary, W. C. Meyer; trustees, C. Braisch, H. Rippe and C. Kohn.

ICE IS DIRTY AND COSTLY

There is
a Cheaper
and a
Cleaner,
Neater
Way to
cool your
boxes.

A way
that is
simple
and
effective



Put in a

CLOTHEL MACHINE

Capacity,
1/4th to 2 tons
refrigeration,
and be
your own
ice man.

Let us tell
you how and
how much

RAILWAY & STATIONARY REFRIGERATING CO.,

11 PINE ST. HANOVER BANK B'LD'G NEW YORK CITY

New York Section

John McDermott has been made assistant sheep salesman at the S. & S. house in Fort Green Place.

Manager F. B. Cooper, of the Swift provision department in New York, was in Chicago this week for a brief trip.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 5 averaged 9.52 cents per pound.

A small fire at the Eisler Packing Company's retail market at No. 1302 Amsterdam avenue on Monday did slight damage.

Frederick W. Joseph, president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, is contemplating a trip to Europe in the early summer.

The Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 held its annual outing at Woodside, Long Island, last Sunday with the usual very large attendance.

Manager Edward Fetterly, of the East Side market of Swift & Company, has recently bought a new home at Clifton Park, N. J., and occupied it this week.

Herman Heineman, treasurer of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, with his wife, will start for a trip to Germany on July 3. They will be away for two months.

The New York Wholesale Poultry Dealers' Association had their annual outing and picnic at Dexter Park last Saturday evening. There was bowling for prizes and a baseball game between the married and single men.

Isaac H. Rothschild, an old-time East Side small stock slaughterer, and later employed by several local packers, died on Monday at the age of 55. He was a widely known character in the local trade.

Sol Strauss, buyer for Morris Buchsbaum, was at Mt. Clemens, Mich., last week taking a brief vacation when he received the news of the death of his wife in this city. Pneumonia was the cause of her sudden and fatal illness.

A. C. Dean, credit man for Swift & Company in New York, has been honored by the New York Credit Men's Association with selection as its representative at the National Credit Men's convention at Philadelphia next week.

President George Dressler, of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, has been confined to his bed for the past week as the result of an operation. He is rapidly recuperating and is expected to return to business in a short time.

Mr. Julius Waixel, of the big sausage casing exporting and importing house of Waixel & Bensheim, Mannheim, Germany, sailed on June 10 on the "Prinz Frederick Wilhelm," after a successful business visit of seven weeks in America.

Captain W. C. Thompson, manager of the American Oil and Fertilizer Company, who was run down by a Broadway surface car Friday night at Vesey street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital Saturday night. The motorman of the car was arrested.

Morris Salberg, an old-time and well-liked East Side retail butcher, died at his home on Monday. Mr. Salberg had been in the local trade for over fifteen years, recently being located on Eighth avenue, between 38th and 39th streets. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, and Herbert L. Swift were in New York City during the week. President Swift took occasion while he was here to deny silly reports as to the likelihood of the entrance of the company into any branch of the shoe business.

The Board of Governors of the ten New York district branches of the United Master Butchers' Association of America has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Herman Kirschbaum, president; William Schneider, first vice president; Peter Stein, second vice president; Joseph Stolzenberg, third vice president; Louis Goldschmidt, fourth vice president; John Machovsky, fifth vice president; A. C. Sluiter, sixth vice president; Henry Hemsted, secretary; Fred Gummerman, treasurer; Benj. Werner, sergeant-at-arms.

The buildings recently leased by the Conron Brothers Company at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue emerged this week in the glory of a new dress and looked for all the world like new structures. They have been thoroughly renovated and given a coat of cream colored paint with sage green trimmings, while handsome new gold signs adorn them informing the public that each is the "Conron Building." They contain several business houses, Gee's restaurant and a number of lofts for manufacturing purposes. The property has been largely increased in value and attractiveness since the Conron company took it over.

A large attendance is expected at the 16th annual convention of the New York State Association of the United Master Butchers of America, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Monday and Tuesday, June 14 and 15. The convention will be held at the town hall, and convention headquarters will be at the Warden House. Hotel arrangements have

been made at \$3 per day including meals. Greater New York delegates and visitors to the convention will enjoy a delightful moonlight trip on the Hudson River by way of the People's line steamer, which leaves Pier 32, foot of Canal street, on Sunday, June 13, at 6 p. m.

The Market Ice Company, a new corporation capitalized at \$50,000, is erecting a two-story brick building on Washington avenue, between Flushing and Park avenues, Brooklyn, where it intends to install an artificial ice plant which will make fifty tons of ice a day. The building is 70 feet by 100. The officers of the company are: Charles J. Hackett, president; John F. Farrell, vice president; John J. Phelan, secretary, and Henry B. Faber, treasurer. The Kings County Refrigeration Company, of which Mr. Hackett is manager, is building a seven-story addition to its present warehouse on Hall street, which will add about one million cubic feet of refrigerated space to the present plant. This building will cost about \$125,000 and will be fitted with all the modern improvements. The warehouse is to be particularly adapted to the storage of butter, eggs and cheese.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 5, 1909, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 28,421 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,574 lbs.; total, 36,995 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 9,150 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; total, 9,200 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 4,034 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,075 lbs.; Bronx, 235 lbs.; total, 5,344 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Fein, M., 2153 Amsterdam ave.; Levy & A. Gotteher, S., 201 E. 7th; M. Moftuleweth. Kiriakakis, H., 146 W. 17th; A. Roberts.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Goldberg, W., 1510 or 1570 Park ave.; I. Oxman.
Veit, S.; M. Veit.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Elkin, Philip, 553 Bushwick ave.; Morris Ginzberg.
Lami Antonio, 688 Lorimer; Levy Bros.
Maruzzelli, Joseph, 6721 14th ave.; Jose Rosenberg.
Newman, Samuel, 176 Harrison ave.; United Dressed Beef Co.
Roter, Barney, 1561 St. Mark's ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Trachtenberg, Wm., & Morris Neger, 254 So. 2nd; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Berger, Elies, 43 Floyd; Barnet Goldstein.
Elkin, Philip, 553 Bushwick ave.; Harry Meisel.
Kost, Martin J., 235 5th ave.; Sophie M. Jensen.
Ritter, Wm. J., 376 17th; Otto Schaffer.

